DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. Baptist.

Washtenaw Association.
Church on Washington street, corner of Cross—
Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday
morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00; Sunday
school at noon; prayer meeting at 6:30, p. m.
Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer
meeting Thursday.

Jackson Association.

Church on Adams, corner of Emmet — Rev.

W. T. Beale, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning
at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at
noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal.

Detroit District—Detroit Conference.
Church on Washington street, corner of Ellis—Rev. J. Venning, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at noon and 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Presbyterian. Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.
Church on Washington street, corner of Emmet
Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching
unday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30.
unday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday Protestant Episcopal.

Diocese of Michigan.
St. Luke's, Huron street—Rev. M. S. Woodruff,
retor. Service at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school ut noon. Evening service at 4:30 every
Friday evening.

Roman Catholic.

Diocese of Detroit.
St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Hamilton—Rev. Wm. DeBever, pastor. First mass at 8 o'clock Sunday morning; second mass at 10:30; vespers at 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8.

Church on Congress street, corner of Gro-Rev. M. Kionke, pastor Services every Sun morning at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon African Methodist Episcopal.

First District—Michigan Conference.
Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adam Rev. J. H. Miller, pastor. Preaching Sunday moing at 10:30, and evening at 7:15; Sunday school 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Colored Baptist.

Rev. W. H. Johnson, pastor. Preaching eve Sunday morning and evening, in McAndrew Hs Young Men's Prayer Meeting Association. Meeting every Sunday aftermoon at 3 o'clock the Methodist church in January, Presbyterian February, Baptist in March, and Congregations April, and so repeating. W. J. Wilcox, preside Wm. Lister, secretary. Young Women's Christian Association

Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at he residence of Mrs. Leonard corner Cross and lamilton streets. Maggie Adair, president; Mrs. ailes, secretary. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Meeting at Congregational church every Sunda evening at 6 o'clock. B. L. D'Ooge, president Miss Lutie Densmore, secretary.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Phenix Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening on or before the full moon of each month. C. C. Vroman, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.—Meet last Thursday in each month, in Masonic Block. A. McNicol, W. M.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Sec. Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. A. S. Turnbull, H. P.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec. Union Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.—Meet third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Howard Stephenson, T. I.; W. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS. Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block, every Monday evening. F. L. Thompson, N. G.; L. Z. Foerster,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Carpenter Post, No. 180—Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Fridays of each month. Col. C. E. Pratt, Com.; E. Holbrook, Adjt. ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 282—Meet every Tuesday evening, in Good Templar Hall. H. Neiman C T.; Miss Lettie Wilkinson, Sec.

Ypsilanti Division, No. 106—Meet every Wednes day evening, in Good Templar Hall. Lottie Mitch ell, Patriarch; Hattie Ruthruff, Scribe. PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Ypsilanti Grange, No. 56—Meet in Grange Hall, Union Block, every Wednesday evening. Morti-mer Crane, M.; Mrs. N. C. Carpenter, Sec.

Vpsilanti Lodge, No. 15—Meet at A. O. U. W Hall, second and fourth Wednesday of each month J. H. Whitney, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Rec. Math. Stein, F. Math. Stein, F.
Washtenaw Lodge, No. 27—Meet first and third
Friday of each month in Masonic Block. F. J.
Swaine, M. W.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Rec.; A. A.

Meet in Masonic Block, first and third Wednesdays of each month. O. E. Thompson, Dic.; J. N. Howland, F. R.; Wm. Judd, Rep.

Ægis Council, No. 117—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall second and fourth Mondays in each month. A. Lodeman, Regent; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. B. Eddy, Col.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Wolverine Tent, No. 77—Meet in Masonic Block, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. E. Thompson, S. K. C.; E. Holmes, R. K. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE. Ypsilanti Ruling, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F H. Barnum, W. R.; P. W. Carpenter, W. Rec.; H D. Wells, Col. MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).

Meet every Wednesday evening, at hall on Chiago avenue. Chas. Anderson, President; Elijah GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA

Meet every Friday evening, at Davis' Hall. T. Scoadman, Chief; David York, Sec.

ATTORNEYS. C. GRIFFEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Money Loaned, Notes and Mortgages bough old. No. 2 South Huron Street.

WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW ANI
Real Estate Exchange. Laible Block, Huror MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PHYSICIANS.

F. KINNE, M. D., RESIDENCE AND OF R. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESI dence, first dwelling south of Engine House. Huron street, Ypsilanti.

U to Dr. Ruch. Residence and office. cor. Washington and Ellis strees, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m. K. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon. Office and residence, Adams street, n Cross and Emmet.

E. PRATT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHY sician and Surgeon, office and residence of

sician and Surgeon, office and resident lington street, opposite Baptist Church. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, WASH-DR. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, office and residence corner Huron and Ellis streets, Swift place. Telephone No. 45.

V. MEAD, M. D., D. S., OFFICE OVER Frank Smith's drug store. Hours, 7:30 to 9 1:30 to 3 p. m., and evening. Teeth extract-

THOMAS SHAW, PRACTITIONER OF MED-icine, Surgery and Gynecology, No. 35 Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Mich. MISCELLANEOUS.

B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE and Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

with Hon. E. P. Ållen.

TOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN
Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish
and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work,
flaag wlks, etc. Washington street.

The Opsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

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THE YPSILANTIAN, Ypsilanti, Mich

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES. MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

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 *Sundays excepted. †Daily. ‡Stop on signal Trains run on central standard time.

W. Rugeles,
G. P. & T. Agt, Chicago. Station Agt, Ypsi

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN FROM YPSILANTI: Mail TO YPSILANTI. Mail

2 brick blocks on Congress street, 3 houses and lots house and lot on East Cross Prospect

Also houses to rent. E. B. MOREHOUSE To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to endorse the policy of loaning the public money to national banks without interest,

Forest avenue.

\$60,000,000 being now in the hands of these corporations by virtue of the democratic policy. To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is

to sanction the democrat policy of denving the right of home rule to Dakota. To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to aid by free trade, the project to have

the work now done in this country, trans-To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is o reduce American to the level of Europe-

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is o make us first industrially dependent, and then politically subservient to foreign

an wages.

To vote for Cleveland is to sanction the riolation of the pledges which he made to the people prior to his election.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is approve the President's vetoes, depriving worthy soldiers of their just claims upon the government which they fought to

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is o sanction the iniquitous Mills bill, which secures high protection to the sonth and

forces free trade upon the north. To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is o sanction the theft of the ballot in the

southern states. If you oppose the line of policy indicat-

ed by the forgoing charges which justly ie against the administration and believe it wise and safe for a free government, ding and anniversary gifts in silverware, then by all means vote for Cleveland and books, etc. at the new Jewelry and Sta-Thurman; if not then vote for Harrison | tionery Store, E. L. Hough's, Huron St. and Morton.

Last Excursion of the Season. The Michigan Central will run a special rain to Detroit, Wednesday, Oct. 31st, eaving Ypsilanti at 8 a.m., returning leave Detroit 6 p. m. Fare for round trip 75 cents. Tickets good on this train and date

Wanted!—A dozen good jack-o-lanerns for use these dark nights. Apply at coffees in the county. once to the Committee on street lights.

Go to Comstock's to get your dress rimmed up in the latest style.

Bradley will sell you a 75 cent tea for

I have for rent a suit of six rooms for nousekeeping; also, one store. AUSTIN GEORGE to almost give away.

Personal. Rev. T. W. MacLean will receive his Cleary's College Paints the Town in riends at Mrs. Houston VanCleve's, Thurs-

lay evening, Nov. 1. Mrs. N. E. Tower is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. Ebling.

L. A. Saunders, of the U. P. R. R. service at Omaha, is revisiting old friends in Ypsi-

Very complimentary reports have been received here by the friends of Miss Emma Fuller as to her management of the Caro public schools.

Mr. Thomas Mulvaney, of Bellevue, Eaton county, spent a day or two here last week visiting his son and daughter, William and Dixie Mulvaney. Mrs. E. R. E. Conell is enjoying a visit

from her mother. Miss Helen Jenks, of St. Clair, is visit-

ing Miss Abbie Pearce, of the Normal. Hon. R. A. Jenks, of St Clair, Mr. W. Brooks, of the Detroit Tribune, and our brethren of the Ann Arbor press, were among the guests at the Cleary Commencement.

Mr. A. A. Graves has weathered his typhoid fever and again appeared on the

Mrs. J. Watts, who has been visiting old friends in Ypsilanti and vicinity for several months, returned to her home at Larkesville, Penn., this week.

Our former townsman, Mr. Ed. C. Allen, now mayor and banker of Ottawa, Ill., s making his annual visit here.

Married, in this city, by Rev. J. Venning, Oct. 19, William O. Bryan of Toledo, Ohio, and Rosa B. Schofield of Ypsilanti. James Haggard and Jennie Haggett, both of Ypsilanti, were married, Oct. 23,

Mr. Venning officiating. Mrs. J. Venning left Saturday for a two weeks visit with her daughter in Bay City. Miss Ella McCay of Port Huron is spending a few days with Mrs. J. N. Wal-

Miss Belle Chandler of Chelsea is spending this week with Misses Jessie and Susie Ainsworth.

Mrs. E. C. Bowling and son Bert, returned Sunday from a six weeks visit in New

Will Mosher, a former Ypsilanti boy, returned to his present home in Minneapo is Monday, after a two weeks visit here. Miss Ella Sampson of Detroit came to Ypsilanti Saturday, to attend the Cleary

E. W. Beach of Howell, Prof. Marshall of Marshall, and Fred Barret of Charlotte, old students at Cleary's, were here to take in the anniversary.

Mrs. A. P. Bucklin, who has been spending several months with her daughter in Illinois, returned last week, and went to spend some time with her son in Buffalo.

Mere Mention.

The young men of the Episcopal church have secured their former pastor, Rev. T. travels abroad, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, at Mr. Houston VanCleve's, corner of cents, children 10 cents.

No service at St. Luke's Friday evening owing to the Convocation at Ann Arbor Saline has a First Voter's Club of 40 nembers-wide awake, they are too.

Register Friday and Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3. All voters in the city must then be registered anew Mr. Morse, the Boston poultry buyer, has

pened his season's business here. The congregation at the Congregational church last Sunday evening was the largest that has assembled there in a long time and the strictest attention was given to the discourse on "The Secret of Beauty." At the close of the service Mr. Beale announced that he would preach a sermon to barbers next Sunday evening, and ex-

tended a cordial invitation to all persons

free and all are welcome. The Normal Lyceum will hold public vercises in Normal Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 2. The principles and merits of the parties will be presented by a repre sentative of the party. Spicy productions will also be given by the ladies upon 'Mugwumps," "Dress Reform." and upon right to Suffrage?" An admission fee of Prof. P. R. Cleary. 10 cents will be charged. The money is

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons are hereby warned against crusting my son, Walter Hewitt, jr., on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his con-WALTER HEWITT. Ypsilanti, Oct. 22, 1888.

Comstock & Co. are still selling their lace curtains very cheap.

Just received, an elegant line of wed-

Fur muffs for 50c., 75c., \$1 and \$1.50 at Comstock & Co.'s. A good second hand organ for sale very

cheap. Also a barn to rent. Inquire of Mrs. D. Fraser, Congress St, Comstock & Co. are selling plush for dresses at 75c., \$1 and \$1.25 per yard.

Bradley has the finest line of teas and Comstock & Co.'s is the cheapest place

to buy dress goods. Bradley is still selling 50c. tea for 25 cts.

Look at Comstock's line of furs. Bradley has just received another shipment of New Japan Tea which he is going A GREAT DAY.

Vivid Hues, and Covers itself with Glory.

Fifth Anniversary of a Vigorous and Valuable Institution.

Last Tuesday, the 23d day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, was a day long to be remembered in Ypsilanti, and one upon which the city may well congratulate itself. Meteorologically considered, it was as sour and mean a day as any one might wish to see, though we ought to be thankful, probably, that snow and sleet were not added to the damp and dark and chill and mud. But the unquenchable enthusiasm of Professor Cleary, which triumphs over all difficulties and knows no discouragement, rose superior to the weather, and at half past 8 he had his faculty and students, including a goodly company of young ladies, together with many citizens, and led by the Ypsilanti Cornet Band, on the way to the depot.

On the arrival of the western train, his excellency the Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of Michigan, and the Ann Arbor Light Guard led by the Chequamegon Band of Ann Arbor, alighted. The Governor was met by Prof. Cleary and escorted between saluting lines of students and faculty to his carriage, the band playing a welcome. The procession then formed and marched to enlivening strains of music, up Cross, Huron and Congress streets to the Hawkins House. Prof Cleary and Mayor Bogardus rode in the carriage with the Governor, and other citizens in carriages followed, with the

marching column on the sidewalk. It was upon the program that the Gov ernor should present the diplomas to the graduating class in the afternoon, and respond to a sentiment at the banquet in the evening; but through some misunderstanding an engagement had been made or him to address a meeting at Greenville that evening, to reach which place he must drive to Salem before noon; and his stay here could not therefore be more than an hour. Prof. Cleary was equal to the emergency, and adapted himself to the situation. He arranged a levee in the Hawkins House parlors, where the Governor informally received the members of the school and many citizens, and then presented the diplomas to the class; and his excellency then departed, wafted on

his way by hearty cheers. At 10 o'clock the procession again form ed, with the addition of the Ypsilanti Light Guard, and proceded to the depot by way of Congress and River streets, the young ladies of the school marching as bravely and briskly as any. Upon the train from Detroit came Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, the senior Senator in Congress from this state, and Hon. Wm. Livingston of Detroit, late Collector of Customs at that W. MacLean, to give a lecture on his port; and they were received and escorted as the Governor had been. With two bands and two companies of military, the Adams and Congress streets. Adults 20 school and citizens and guests, the procession marched up Cross to Washington where a halt was made and three cheers for the High School and three for the Normal School were given. The guests were then conducted to the Hawkins House, for

rest and dinner. COMMENCEMENT The hour of 2 o'clock had been appoint ed for the graduation exercises at the Opera House to begin. Long before that time, there was not a vacant seat in the house, except those reserved for the school and their guests from abroad; and people continued to stream in until standing room in sight of the stage could not be had either above or below. It was a surprising turn-out, in view of the weather, and testimonial to the rapid growth in popular esteem which the school has made. Over of that occupation in the city. Seats are the front of the stage, in floral letters. were the word, "Welcome," and the class

notto, "Not upon but toward the heights." After an overture by the orchestra, the Rev. J. L. Cheney, of the Baptist church, offered an earnest and feeling prayer, and Mayor Bogardus delivered an address of words the value and success of the College,

"Memory's Refrain," a vocal quartet by to aid in furnishing the new society rooms. Latson and Barnard and Messrs. M. J. Pease and Spaulding, when an admirable now an instructor in Albion College.

Prof. McClenahan, of the College thoughtful paper upon the Mission of the Business College, followed by a selection by the orchestra.

Miss Violette M. Riggs, who graduates with honors, delivered the Valedictory, and won great credit, for herself and for the school. The members of the graduating class, between thirty and forty young ladies and gentlemen, were then called to the stage, and their diplomas, which had been presented in a less public way by Gov. Luce in the morning, were formally

presented by President Cleary. Senator Palmer then delivered the Address to Graduates, reading from manuscript, prefacing with an expression of astonishment at the audience that greeted him, and the magnitude of the school, and of ti speech, on the 5th and 8th pages of the his admiration for the evidences of gaminess and enterprise in its president. His the local edition. It was reported by Mr. order. paper was devoted to the problem of suc- T. A. Topham, stenographer, of Cleary's cess in business; and if we were to criticise it at all it would be to ask for a little less about money and a little more about

manhood. After a solo, "The Clang of the Hammer," by Mr. Edward Spaulding, the exercises Worden.

closed with the benediction by the Rev

Dr. McCorkle, of the Presbyterian church It was the first public graduation occasion of the Cleary College, and it was a brilliant success. All of the addresses and lillness of about four weeks. papers, from beginning to end, reflected or expressed high honor and praise for the institution, and were calculated to impress more deeply upon the community so well represented in the splendid audi

ence, its value and importance. At 5 o'clock, the march to the depot wa repeated, and Hon. E. P. Allen, Represent ative in Congress from this district, and the Hon. S. W. Cutcheon of Detroit, were received and escorted in honor to the hotel THE BANQUET.

In the evening, some 1,200 people as sembled at Commercial Hall to attend the banquet which closed the exercises. Owing to the coldness of the tent, which supplemented the capacity of the hall, and to the unmanageableness of the crowd, the plan for a reception was abandoned, and the people were invited into the banquet hall. Then ensued one of the most distressing crushes ever known in Ypsilanti and one not creditable to those engaged in it. At last, however, the tables were filled Rev. Mr. Venning pronounced the invocation, and for half an hour those at the tables feasted upon the liberal banquet provided by the ladies of the Episcopal church. At the end of this period, the tables were filled for the second time

Finding that it was nearly train time, Mr. Cleary called a halt in the eating, explained matters, and introduced Senator Palmer, who spoke on "Business Courtesy" and "Business in State and National Affairs,"in a very happy speech. Unfortunately, the ladies did not understand that courtesy demanded silence, and continued to serve the supper. Of course, following their example, people continued to eat, and our most distinguished guest was compelled to talk against the clatter of dishes, the washing of silver and the loud conversation of 200 people. Those in the west end of the Hall paid close attention, but the others wantonly insulted not only the Senator but their host. Livingstone did not attempt to speak. The scene must have reminded Senator Palmer of the ball at the Chinese Legation last winter, where "Society" so notoriously forgot its Heaven.

Regent Whitman made a most excellent address on "The Business College," and "The Relation between Educational Insti-Prof. R. W. Putnam spoke vigorously

on "Character in Business," closing by say-

ing that success demands three things 'Capital, Labor, Character; and the greatof these is Character." Business." He thought two things were indispensable—Obedience and Thoroughness. "This one thing I do," should be a watchword. The Captain made an ineffectual appeal to the ladies to stop washing dishes, and to the mob at the east end of the room to stop chattering; and Prof. Putnam also referred to the tumult as rivaling Niagara. The Professors also were unable to enforce quiet. What this city of schools needs is a dozen stout policemen

company of educated people who forget the first principles of good breeding is simply an educated mob. The music was very good-what we

with clubs to teach her "Society" that a

could hear of it. [Mr. Cleary desires us to announce that those who purchased tickets to the banquet and could not gain admittance, can have their tickets redeemed by calling at the College Office 1

Carrying the War into Africa. Last Saturday night, Wm. Snowden, epublican denizen of the Newell Block. and Ed. Wilson, a democrat domiciled in a house upon the rear of the same proper ty, discussed the issues of the day. Wilson enforced his views with a club and won the arghment, Snowden being completely silenced. It was thought he might die. and Wilson was locked up. When he was welcome in which he set forth in just brought before Esq. Joslyn's court on Tuesday, the complaint was only for asthe question, "Should Women have the and the energy and skill of its president, sault and battery, and the case was continued until after election, and Wilson admitted to bail in the sum of \$150. Some Prof. F. H. Pease, was rendered by Misses reports make the case very ugly. Such rows are characteristic of that locality, and it is no more than should be expected from Salutatory was delivered by Mr. Durand harboring such an infernal nest of leprosy W. Springer, a graduate of the College and and pollution as infests the Newell Block -the most abandoned characters of both sexes among the colored population, and Faculty, read a carefully prepared and the source of the most of the disorder which disturbs the community at the

A Heartless Master. Some merciless and probably dissolute nan left a horse hitched in front of Union Block until after midnight, last Thursday night, in the cold and driving rain, and the cries of the poor animal disturbed the whole neighborhood, The night watch would be justified in such a case in taking the horse to a stable, where the owner could only recover it by paying the expense; and he ought to be made to pay a fine under the law for cruelty to animals.

Guenther. In response to a general demand we publish this week Mr. Guenther's Ypsilanregular edition, and 3d and 4th pages of

Another Pioneer Gone. Mrs. Mary A. Beach, widow of Liberty P. Beach, died at Charlevoix Resort, last

Thursday evening, Oct. 18, 1888, after an Mrs. Beach was a true pioneer, coming to Michigan in 1830. She was born in Waterford, Vt., May 28, 1810. She was the daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Kinne.

and sister of Dr. Kinne of this city. Her first husband, Justus Norris, brother of the late Mark Norris, was killed by the bursting of a threshing machine cylinder in 1845. With the exception of about four years on a farm in Superior, and seventeen on a farm in Medina, Mrs. Beach's life was spent in this city. Her connection with the Methodist church here dates from her early coming to Ypsilanti, fifty-eight

Her funeral was held Monday afternoon, from her late residence on Ellis street. Her bearers to her last resting place in Highland Cemetery were her son, Willard K. Norris, and three grandsons, Elmer and Justus Norris, and Justus Norris Eastbrook. Rev. Mr. Venning, her pastor, and Dr. McCorkle of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the funeral ceremonies. Perhaps nothing could more fittingly tell the story of Mrs. Beach's life, than the illustration used by Dr. WcCorkle, comparing it to a forest stream gently winding its way along to the great ocean, cheering and comforting all life within its bosom and on its banks. The foundations of the

Christian character which beautified her life, were laid in Waterford, where she early united with the Congregational Her remaining children are Roccena B. Norris of this city and Willard K. Norris of Vermontville. It is difficult to speak of her children without mentioning her faithful and beloved step-daughter, Miss

Almeda Beach, whom she brought up from early childhood. -Died, Monday, Oct. 15, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sumner Damon, on Congress street, Catherine Stumphenhusen, aged 67 years. One son and daughter are left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. A patient sufferer for many months, but not without hope, she has gone to meet her reward, sweet rest in

Coroner's Verdict. The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the paper mill explosion, found no blame attaching to any one. Except testimony detailed a theory which would make the calamity one not to be anticipated or avoided. Only three such were known to the expert, one of which was that of the South Chicago rolling mill. The theory is that a sudden increase of Captain Allen was given a cordial wel- the engine's "load," from starting an adcome as he rose to respond to "Success in ditional machines or some such cause, the bottom flues dry. They at once became red hot, and when the water returned

the explosion was inevitable. The Hartford steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, with whom the boilers were insured, have already settled

and paid the loss in full.

Arctic Research. The first lecture in the Normal course next Monday evening, will be given in Normal Hall by Lieut. Fredk. Schwatka, of the U.S. army, Acrtic explorersubject, his expedition for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, in which he first definitely settled the fate of that ill-starred navigator. We have met Mr Schwatka,

and are looking forward with great inter-

est to his lecture. Register. Friday and Saturday of next week are registration days in this city. Everybody who expects to vote must register, whether

registered heretofore or not.

Naturalization. Editor of Ypsilantian—Sir: Will you kindly in

reside in the U.S. before he can proprily declare his intention to become a citizen, also wo long a time must elapse between the above leclaration and the application for final paper.

Yours truly,

GEO. EDDIE. A foreigner can declare his intention to become a citizen at any time after his arrival in this country; and in this state he can vote six months later; but he cannot receive his final papers and become fully naturalized until two years after his declaration of intention, nor until after five

years residence in the country. No Excursion Saturday.

As only thirty names were sent in, no excursion will be given to Detroit Saturday, Oct. 27th.

A Ticket given with every \$1 or more purchase of goods, entitles the holder to Smith organ, at W. R. Davis' Shoe House

Given Away.

Tyler Block, Congress street, Ypsilanti. Personal. A young lady of seventeen summers highly educated, refined, and of prepossessing appearance, desires to form the acquaintance of some nice young man, whom she would advise, if troubled with dyspepsia, to use that great blood purifier.

Sulphur bitters. Common Council Proceedings.

REGULAR MEETING. Monday evening, September 17, 1888. Council met. Mayor presiding. Roll called; absent Ald. Wilcoxson and Case.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS. From City Attorney submitting "Annance relative to the construction of side Accepted and ordinance referred to Com-nittee of the Whole and placed on the general

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

College.

Fine House for Sale.

The late residence of J. J. Stephenson, 144 Congress street west. Also, a few pieces of fine furniture. Apply to Jay

Worden

College.

Ypsilanti Gas Co. gas Council room....\$

Voted from Contingent Fund.

Ayes 8. Nays 0.

Ypsilanti Gas Co., gas, Engine House,...

James Flowers & Bros. iron cord....

Voted from Fire Department Fund.

Ayes 8. Nays 0.

Ypsilanti Gas Co., gas and supplies light works. James Flowers & Bros., supplies....

Wm. G. Martin, supplies and work..... F. W. Cleveland, labor and use of tools. Ypsilanti Paper Co., labor, supplies.... Voted from Street Light Fund. Ayes 8. Nays 0

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS y Electric Co.
Adopted Ayes, 8. Nays, 0.
Ald, Goldsmith;
esolved, Thut;

Adopted Ayes, 8. Nays, 0.
By Ald. Goldsmith;
Resolved, That the Marshal is hereby instructed to repair the cistern at corner of Washington and Congriss streets.
Adopted. Ayes, 8. Nays, 9.
On motion of Ald. Roys. council went into Committee of the Whole, on general order.
Ald. George in the chair.
After consideration of certain ordinances, Committee arose and reported that they had under consideration an Ordinance to amend section 4 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relative to the preservation of public property, etc.," introduced July 16, 1888, and recommended that the same do not pass. Also in Ordinance relative to the construction of sidewalks, and to repeal Ordinance No. 19, entitled "An Ordinance relative to the construction of sidewalks, and made and passed in Common

terms of this ordinance the width of the walk shall exceed six feet. SEC. 4. The order for constructing, grading, or repairing any sidewalk shall be in the form of a resolution, and shall set forth the street or streets upon which it is to be constructed, graded or repaired, the width, its termination, material, and the time in which the same shall be completed, which time shall not be less than ten days.

en days.
SEC. 5. All sidewalks constructed of stone flagging, unless otherwise ordered by the (cil, shall be laid upon six inches of clean and water lime, and the flagging shall many s

of coarse sand or gravel, which shall be covered by a coat of cement not less than three inches in thickness.

Sec. 8. Plank sidewalks shall be constructed of good pine or oak plank laid lengthwise or crosswise with the walk, and not less than one and one-half inches in thickness, nor more than twelve inches wide on oak, cedar or hemlock, sleepers not less than four inches square, to be placed not more than three feet apart, and the plank securely spiked down.

Sec. 9. Whenever the Council shall order any sidewalk to be constructed or repaired, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to notify the owner, agent, or occupant, of any lot in front of, or adjacent to which such walk is to be constructed or repaired, to cause the same to be done within such time as the Council may direct; such notice to be served by reading said order to the owner, agent, or occupant of such lot or premises, or instead thereof a publicacation of said resolution so ordering such construction or repairs shall be deemed a sufficient notice thereof. If the owner, agent, or occupant shall neglect to build or repair sach walk within the time specified in such notice, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to cause the same to be done, and the expense thereof shall be a lien upon the lot or premises in front of or adjacent to, which such walk is required to be one tone, and the expense thereof shall be a en upon the lot or premises in front of or ad-acent to, which such walk is required to be onstructed or repaired as well as a charge gainst the owner thereof, and the Marshall hall report the cost with the account thereof

against the owner thereof, and the Marshal shall report the cost with the account thereof to the Council.

Sec. 10. If any lot or premises in front of, or adjacent to which any sidewalk is ordered to be constructed or repaired shall be unoccupied or the owner, agent, or occupant thereof cannot be found in the City of Ypsilantl, the Marshal may serve said notice by posting a copy of said resolution in some conspicuous place on said lot or premises, or by publication thereof as provided in Section Eight of this Ordinance.

SEC, 11. When the Marshal shall by order or resolution of the Council, construct, grade, or repair any sidewalk, he shall make an account thereof, stating where said walk was constructed, graded, or repaired, and in front of whose premises, and the expense thereof, and shall present the same to the Council, and they shall order the said account to be canceled by drawing an order upon the treasurer for the amount thereof, and charge the person or persons in front of whose premises the same was constructed, graded or repaired, the amount of account.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to

constructed, graded or repaired, the amount of account.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to certify to the Supervisor in whose district such sidewalk was constructed graded or repaired, all delinquence whether of residents or non-residents in carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, the names of such delinquents, and the amount with which each shall be charged, and the description of the property on which the improvement was made, which amount by said Supervisor, be taxed against such delinquents, and collected as, and with the genera tax of said city.

quents, and collected as, and with the genera tax of said city. SEC. 13. This Ordinance shall take immediate effect.

By Ald Kirk: Resolved. That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk 6 feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Cross street adjoining lots 9 and 10, Block 7, Cross & Ballentine's addition, within 15 days cross & Ballentine's addition, within 15 days from this date, said walk to comply with the equirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative of the construction of sidewalks, made and assed in Common Council the 20th day of ebruary, 1882.

eordary, 1992.
And if any person before whose premises the walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or of use to construct such walk within the time seeified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the ma-terial and construct said walks at a fair valua-tion, and report same. With the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assess-ment against such premises, with ten per cent additional.

Dated Sept. 17, 1888. Adopted.
On motion Council adjourned to meet Monday Eve., October I, 1887, at 7:40 o'cock.
FRANK JOSLYN. THE public debt was reduced about

\$8,000,000 during August. CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER will be banqueted by the Chicago bar association

Sept. 24. In Santiago, Chili, over one thousand children have died from measles within two months.

THE autopsy on the late Mr. Crowley, the New York chimpanzee, showed that he died of consumption.

ONE hundred thousand people attended the grangers' picnic at Williams Grove. Pennsylvania, last week.

PARNELLITES have repudiated the Cork branch of the Irish National league because it is controlled by Fenians.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the celebration of the centennial of Alieghany county, Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg September 24.

It is said that "Pittsburg Phil," the plunger, who won nearly \$1,000,000 on the race-tracks last year, has lost it all and is broken down mentally.

THE Manhattan Athletic club of New York will erect a club-house to cost \$400,000 at the corner of Fortyfifth street and Madison avenue.

THE remains of Bishop Harris of the Episcopal church, who died while visiting in England, have been brought back to Detroit for final interment.

Two sisters who lost their reason by excessive reading of anarchist literature have just been confined in the insane asylum at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

MRS. BROMLEY of Middletown, New York, lived in her own house in good health for twelve years without going out or seeing anybody but her husband.

REPORTS from Khartoum state that the mahdi had sent three expeditions against the white men in the Bahr-el-Gazel province, and all have been repulsed.

F. E. HUDDLE, of Bloomington, secretary of the Illinois grand lodge of Odd-Fellows, has been suspended from the order because he deserted his wife and children.

LAWSUITS growing out of the sale of five calves worth \$45 ten years ago are still before the courts at Waterloc, Iowa, and the litigants have been bankrupted by costs.

ELIAS KOHN, a retired cigar manufacturer of New York, aged 62 years. eut his wife's throat and disembowled himself. They had quarreled about one of their children.

MAJOR RENO, who earned an unpleasant reputation in connection with the Custer massacre, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, complaint of his wife, for non-maintenance.

PROFESSOR G. G. POND, recently instructor in chemistry at Amherst college, who recently married, has been sued by Miss Whiting of Holliston, Massachusetts, for \$10,000 for breach of promise.

WHILE a wedding party was waiting for a squire to perform the ceremony at Alpharetta, Georgia, the groom excused himself and fled. The bride proposed to the groomsman on the spot and they were married within an hour.

MEMBERS of the Canadian ministry made speeches at Aylmer, Quebec, relative to the proposed retaliation measure, expressing the belief that the United States would never enforce it, and if it was enforced that Canada could stand such action better that this

THE house passed the bill prohibiting Chinese immigration without objection or division. The bill went immediately to the senate and was discussed but not voted upon. The state department is still officially ignorant of the refusal of the Chinese government to sign the treaty.

THE king of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing but does not swim. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with gray.

SIR. MORELL MACKENZIE'S justification, which he is preparing, will probably not to be issued to the public hefore October, or perhaps November. The book will be illustlated by various drawings, and one of the most notable things which will be given is a message written by Emperor Frederick upon a slip of paper which he handed to the English physician. A fac-simile of this message will appear in the book, as well as on the cover.

SAYS a Saratoga correspondent: "Again this season Richard Warrick, the hatrack man of the Grand Union, is attracting great attention by reason of his marvelous memory. There are about 1,200 guests in the house, of whom 500 are men. When the races are over Warrick receives the hats and canes from most of these men, with great rapidity placing them on the racks as their owners go into dinner. Of course they do not come out in the surging, rushing manner they go in, were instantly killed, and twenty-six others but as they do come out each man is given his hat-correct every time. If he had a cane or a parsol he gets that, but in vain."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

EAST.

Maggie Loyd and Maggie Galvin, domesties at Greensburg, Pa., agreed Sunday night to commit suicide the following night because neither of them could procure fashionab lothes. They secured 45 cents worth of audanum and separated. Miss Loyd was found dead in bed Monday morning, having anticipated the compact by twenty-four hours; and now Miss Galvin is sorry, and has decided not to follow the example of her

The sixth ball game of the series for the world's championship was played Monday, at Philadelphia, and resulted: New York,

John Gilmer Speed, formerly managing editor for the New World, has become editor

of the American Magazine. The National Convention, W. C. T. U. lected officers at New York, Monday, Miss Frances Willard being re-elected President. Caroline Buell was chosen Corresponding

secretary, and Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge

Recording Secretary. At Mauch Chunk, Pa., Monday the coroner's jury investigating the Lehigh Valley Railway accident at Mud Run, found the engineers, lookout men, and conductors of the section, and the brakeman of the sixth ection, who was sent back to flag the seventh, severally guilty of gross negligence The jury investigating the accident on the same road at Tawend, where eight persons were killed, found the flagman, the engineer

engineer of the Lehigh Valley construction train guilty of gross negligence. Judge Brown of the Supreme court of Baltimore has retired from the bench after a

of the Pennsylvania freight train, and the

long and remarkable career. Gladstone's voice will soon be sent to America in a wax phonograph.

The family of William Means, president of the late Metropolitan bank of Cincinnati, will settle the indebtedness of that institu-

The fourth ball game of the series for the World's championship, played at Brooklyn Friday, resulted: New York, 6; St. Louis,

The Schutzen Platz at Fairmount, near Cincinnati, which began its career forty years ago as a Baptist Theological Seminary, was used during the war by the government, and since by a company of sharpshooters, was burned Friday at a loss of \$20,000, fully in-

Friday morning Alexander McClure, paynaster of James McFadden, who with a force of 400 men, is building a branch of the Lehigh Valley Road, left Pittston, Pa., with \$33,000 to pay the hands. He was accompanied by a young Irishman. While going through a lonely strip of wood they were shot from ambush and killed, and the money stolen. Three Hungarians are suspected. Sir John Macdonald said at a banquet in Ottawa, Thursday night, that there was no danger of war between Canada and the

United States. William Connell, a Scranton, Pa., business man, has been appointed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to make all arrangements toward an amicable settlement with relatives or representatives of those killed or injured in the Mud Run disaster.

The friends of Dr. Walter A. Dun, a young Cincinnati physician recently deceased, in lieu of erecting a monument to his memory raised a fund of \$3,000 to endow a bed in the Children's Hospital on Mount Auburn, and the free bed was dedicated to his memory Thursday.

The third annual convention of the Brother hood of St. Andrew opened at New York Thursday with 200 delegates present, and elected Edmund Billings, of Boston, President. W. N. Sturgis, of Chicago, was chosen Assistant Secretary.

Canadian politicians are discussing an article, advocating the granting to American to four years each at the Detroit House of ermen of the shipping in bond privilege which appeared Wednesday in a government organ, the Free Press, of London, Ontario. It is alleged that the writer merely expressed his individual views, and in no way indicated the policy of the Ministry.

Through some mistake in giving orders or mistake in interpreting them passenger trains 14 and 9 on the Cumberland Valley Railroad collided on a sharp curve near Shippens-burg, Pa., Thursday morning. The express age Master Charles Bitner, of Harrisburg, was fatally crushed, dying soon after he was cut out of the wreck. Conductors Linn and Bowman were seriously injured and many

of the passengers were hurt. The Rev. James S. Greene pleaded guilty to bigamy before Judge Jamieson at Chicago Thursday, and was remanded for sentence. The prisoner seems to be weak minded.

A part of the West Point tunnel fell in Tuesday night as a West Shore train was passing underneath, smashing the baggage and express cars to splinters. No person was The passengers groped their way out f the tunnel and were carried by boat to Cornwall. It will take a week to repair the

It is stated that a New England genius has discovered a cheap method of dissolving zinc and producing a solution which, if applied to certain woods, makes them absolute fire-proof. It is claimed that the invention will revolutionize fire insurance.

Julia Holly, a Sister of Mercy in St. Catherine's Hospital at Willamsburg, N. Y., is reported to have quitted that institution with the determination of marrying Antoine Betz a young German, who formerly drove one of the ambulances of the hospital.

The Commandery-in-Chief of the Loval Legion of the United States, at its fourth annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday elected ex-President Rutherford Hayes Commander-in-Chief; Senator Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

The Philadelphia Club is said to have purchased Thompson, of the Detroits, for 5,000; and Boston has secured Brouthers nd Richardson for \$20,000.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, the General Executive Board Knights of Labor cted on Thomas B. Barry's resignation by rejecting it, and expelling him.

Johnny Gutelius, aged 13, of Mifflinsburg, Pa., whipped and sent to bed by his mother ade her good-by and told her she would not whip him any more. A moment later he shot imself in his room, but aimed too high for e wound to be fatal, the ball just grazing

Alfred H. Gillam, the artist, who cut his thr at at Brooklyn Tuesday night, died next

It is stated that Mr. Barry, late lecturer of the Knights of Labor, has sent a circular to knights at Toronto, Ont., to the effect that he and others are about to start a new labor so-

ciety. Alfred Gillam, brother of the well-known artist, Bernard Gillam, of Judge, cut his throat at Brooklyn Tuesday night. There

are slight chances for recovery. At Tamanend siding, near Lost Creek, Pa on the Lehigh Valley road, Tuesday morn ing, a Pennsylvania freight train dashed among a number of Hungarians who were unloading ties. A brakeman on the Pennsylvania train and five of the Hungarians wounded, many of whom cannot recover It was three hours before physicians could

be procured to help the injured men. A decision wasrendered at Pittsburg, Pa. too, without a mistake. Many attempts | Tuesday by Judge White, restrainining nahave been made to puzzle Warrick, tural gas companies from increasing rates, or

by the State Supreme Court. On the ground of increased cost of production, the compan-

es had advanced their charges. The first game of the present series for the world's base ball championship was played at New York, Tuesday, resulting, New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Keefe and King were the pitchers.

WEST AND SOUTH

Of a wagon load of seven people, who were struck by a locomotive at a crossing near Hooper, Neb., Sunday night, Henry Shaffer, David Minnik, and Percival Shaffer were in stantly killed, and Thomas Roe and Mr. Lenig were fatally hurt.

In a four-inning ball game at Minneapolis Monday, the All-Americas defeated the Chieagos, 6 to 3. The Chicago and St. Paul teams played a six-inning game at the latter eity, Chicago winning, 1 to 0.

Near Axtell, Neb., at midnight Sunday, the second section of a Burlington and Missouri freight train ran into the first, which had stopped for water, killing two stockmen who were in the way-car. The fireman of the second engine was badly hurt.

The United States Supreme Court rendered a decision Monday affirming the constitution ality of the lowa prohibition law, declaring that the interdiction against the manufactur of intoxicants for export is valid. The court also affirms the right of a State to prescribe tests for color-blindness among employes o

John O'Brien, a tramp, who had just been received at the Wisconsin Insane Hospital attacked the head attendant, John Castle Saturday, but was secured by other attend ants before doing any injury. He died short ly after, when it was discovered that during the struggle, in which he had been thrown against an iron seat, several ribs had been broken and driven into a lung.

Christ Meyer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who had been separated from his wife for several months, and had been drinking heavily since committed suicide Monday.

Elias Hallowell, a wealthy quaker farmer living hear Marion, Ind., committed suicide recently while insane.

George Milner, a prominent farmer near Columbus, Ind., died recently from injuries received by falling down-stairs. A rich vein of zinc ore has been found at

Gelena, Ill. Miss Elvide De Plae, a 14-year-old St. Paul girl has announced her intention of marryng Joen Stuart, a burly negro.

The unveiling of the Grant statue in Lucas Market Square, St. Louis, Saturday, was wit nessed by an immense throng. The State Association of the Michigan

Young Women's Christian Association is holding its annual convention at Lansing. Jonathan Grimes and a man named Johnson, both well known citizens of Minneapolis were recently euchered out of \$8,000 by bunko men.

Dr. John Scott, a well-known dentist of Pittsburg, died on a train Friday morning, whlie en route home from Chicago. He was so confident that the end was approach ing that he had the conductor forward tele grams to relatives informing them of the sad event.

A writ of mandamus has been issued at St. Paul in the case against Charles Shandrew. Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, to compel him to record the certificate of the National Mutual Indemnity Association whose object is to provide medical and surgical attendance for members in case of sickness. The Commissioner claims that ex-perience has taught him that such organizations are radically defective.

A mob of 500 men went to the jail at Fargo, D. T., at midnight Thursday, prepared to batter down the walls, if necessary, to ge Brown, the slayer of Policeman Poull, and ynch him, but he had been removed to another place by the Sheriff, and the mob, after a committee had searched the jail, dispersed. The Iowa State Suffrage Association met in annual convention at Ames Friday.

At Adrian, Mich., Friday, Minnie Durass, Clara Rice, and Maude Badgley, inmates of the State Industrial Home, were sentenced Correction for setting fire to tage, where they were lodged. Two others are still to be sentenced. Dr. O. W. Wight, who served as health of-

ficer of Milwaukee, Wis., four years and in a similar capacity in Detroit, Mich., five years, died in Harper Hospital at the latter city Friday of typhoid fever. Two miners, Charles and William Weller,

while dugging their way through the snow from La Junta basin to Tellwride, Col. Thursday, were caught in a snow slide, carried 1,500 feet down the mountain, and buried under twenty feet of snow and rocks. Will iam dug himself out, but Charles was found crushed to a shapeless mass under several hundred tons of snow and rocks. At Clarion, Ia., Friday, the grand jury re-

arned an indictment against Mrs. P. Bertha Diggle for murder in the first degree, charg ing her with poisoning her husband with at Clarion of the Ford Dramatic Company, o which she was leading lady. Diggle, wh lived at Sioux Falls, had gone to Clarion to try and persuade his wife to leave the stage and go home with him. A former grand jury had returned no bill against her.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in Session at Richmond. Va., have approved Chief Arthur's action in the C. B. and Q. strike.

Frederick Mason, a prominent farmer living near Marion, Ind., has been insane on the subject of religion, and a day or two since announced that the Lord had comman him to sacrifice one of his children and that he would do so as soon as he found out which one would be most acceptable. He was placed in jail Friday and will be sent to an

asylum. An anarchistic organization, known as the Industrial Liberators or National Order of Videttes, is alleged exist at Winfield, Kan., a recent exposure by a local paper coupling the names of several prominent citizens with the order. Thursday H. M. Upham, Pacific Express agent at Coffeeville. Kan., received package addressed to a Winfield man and abeled "Glass-handle with care," which he took home for safe-keeping. During the night it exploded blowing out one side of the house, and Mrs. Upham and her daughter ere badly injured. The former it is feared fatally.

William Race sentenced from Elkhart nd., to two years imprisonment for bigamy dving of consumption and was pardoned y Governor Gray Thursday.

Marmaduke Shannon, at one time a leading Whig journalist of Mississippi, died Wednesday at Vicksburg, aged 84.

Governor Oglesby Thursday honored a requisition from Michigan for the arrest of hn Carkeek, the Cornish wrestler now in iail at Chicago. He is wanted in Lafavette County for larceny.

William Eahert opened fire at East St. Louis, Ill., Thursday on officers who saw him taking brasses from railroad cars. The fire was returned and he was fatally shot. Dick Oglesby, of Chicago, a comedian,

formerly proprietor of Oglesby's Trouba-dours, was accidently killed Wednesday at Marionville, Mo., where his company was playing. He was 39 years old, and leaves a wife and two children in Chicago. He was cousin of Governor Oglesby.

Early Thursday morning, near Yellow Creek Station, Ill., freight train 97 extra, on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Road, rashed into the caboose of 97 regular, which had slacked up for some reason. stockmen, riding in the caboose, Edwin Hickey, of Fairbanks, Minn.; James Orr, of Larrimore, Minn., were killed. E. R. Smith, of Stockton, had an ankle crushed, and Grant Martin, of St. Charles, was bruised and in-

shutting off the supply, pending a decision | Towa Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Sioux | Corn—No. 2... | City, Thursday, chose Clarinda for the next | OATS—No. 2...

place of meeting, and elected William Musson, of Des Moines, Grand Master.

The third game of base ball for the world's championship resulted: New York, 4; St.

Louis, 2. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, in session at Galesburg, elected John W. Patterson, of Springfield, Grand Chancellor, Henry P. Caldwell, of Chicago, was hosen Grand Keeper of the Records and Seal: John Gabriel, of Chicago, Grand Mas er of the Exchequer, and Charles Burgoyne of Chicago, Grand Outer Guard. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on sixty-six knights, and charters were issued to fourteen ew lodges. The Grand Lodge will meet in Chicago next year.

The case against D. C. Moak & Co., of Min eapolis, Minn., charged with stealing 30,000 o 40,000 bushels of wheat from an elevator here, was called in court Wednesday. Their book-keeper, W. G. Harley, and Charles Mason, foreman of the elevator, are named as accessories.

After a hitter fight over the proposition to erect a graded school-house in the Forbes District, near Topeka, Kan., it was voted by a majority of one to issue bonds, and a \$1,400 building was put up close to the old one. Tuesday night some one poured coal oil on the new building and set it on fire and both

Albert M. Fields, who shot Miss Florence Kilpatrick July 22, because she refused to ride to Decatur, Ill., with him in his dog art, was sentenced at that place Wednesday o fourteen years in Joliet prison, in spite of the plea of insanity set up by his council.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., Wednesday night, while the procession for the Thurman parade was being formed, a rocket fell on a wagdriver, Lorenzo Bonse, was fatally burned, dying in a short time, and Bobert L. Smith, manager of the Academy of Music, was badly burned and may lose his eyesight. While trying to force a street car through a crowd L. D. McNutt, superintendent of the line, was attacked and badly beaten.

At Mahomet, Ill., Tuesday, Charles Rowe, aged 17 years, shot his father, James Rowe. probably with fatal effect, because the latter and accused him of stealing cigars from the show case, and in the quarrel that followed threw scale weights at him.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Charles B. Wilson (colored) has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Louisiana District, Mr. Pinchback declining to run.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In the United States Supreme Court, Monlay, Chief Justice Fuller rendered his first lecision, maintaining that the State of Pennylvania has no right to collect a tax upon not confined wholly to the State.

Both houses of Congress vesterday agreed to adjourn on Saturday till December. The Street Railway Association at Wash-

ington Thursday elected George B. Harper. of Cincinnati, President; Charles B. Holmes, of Chicago, was elected a member of the executive committee. The next meeting will be held at Minneapolis, Minn.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A preliminary agreement between the French syndicate controlling the copper market and the Rio Tinto Copper Company has been signed.

The expulsion of Lieut. Condein of the French army from Stuttgart, where he had cone to study German, has created much excitement in Paris.

In a collision between the Russian steamer Archangel and the Glasgow steamer Neptune near Christiania bay recently the captain and seventeen of the crew of the Archangel were

MARRIED ON SATURDAY. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the Authoress. Wedded to the

Rev. Herbert D. Ward. The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the well-known authoress of "Gates "Jack." "Old Maids' Paradise." and other works, to the Rev. Herbert D. Ward. of the New York Independent, a summer resident of Gloucester, Mass., a well-known and enthusiastic yachtsman, was celebrated very quietly Saturday afternoon at Miss Phelps' ashore cottage at East Gloucester, Mas by Professor Phelps, of Andover, her broth-

er. The knowledge that this event was to take place had been carefully withheld and will creat a surprise to the public generally. dent at East Gloucester here. Mr. Ward is a comparatively a young man, not over 35. Miss Phelps is somewhat older.

DISGRACE LEADS TO DEATH.

Louise Scharf Hangs Herselt Because Her Stealings Were Discovered,

Louise Scharf Sunday morning at 4 o'clock which she lived, No. 7 Lane street, Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O. In July last, while a nurse at the Cincinnati Hospital, she was entrusted by a patient with between \$100 and \$200 to purchase bonds; she failed to do so and kept the money. Saturday she was arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by the patient, and a search of her home revealing a quantity of linen belonging to the hospital, a second charge of larceny was preferred by the hopsital authorities.

SENTRIES BEATEN BY SOLDIERS.

Two Deserters Escape From Bar

racks by a Double Murder. Two soldiers at Jefferson Barracks, St Louis, under arrest for desertion, escaped Sunday night, after making a deadly assault ers were Thomas Lynch and a recruit named McCurdy. Sentry Kennedy was cut down McCurdy beat Welch into insensibility with the butt of a revolver he had taken away from the sentry. The men will die.

THE MARKETS. CHICAGO.

Choice to Fancy		6.00	to.
Good Shipping Steers	5.00	5.50	to
Poor to Medium Steers	4.10	4.90	in
Fancy Cows and Heifers	2.50	2.70	iat
Fair Cows	1.20	2.30	Inc
ILCH Cows-per head	15.00	40.00	
ogs-Mixed	5.55	5.65	to
HEEP-Native	255	3.80	tui
HEAT-No. 2. Spring	1.091/3	1.10	
ORN-No. 2	43%	.43	he
ATS-No. 2	26	.27	cla
OTATOES-Per bushel	83	.37	cer
Ducks, live, per b	.071/2	.08	
Ducks, "	.071/2	.081/2	6X
Turkeys "		.09	
UTTER - Choice Creamery	.24	.26	
Fine Dairy	.19	.22	
Low Grades	.16	.18	
HEESE — Full Cream	.101/2	.11	A
Off Grades	.08	.10	
ggs-Fresh, per doz	.18	.181/2	
ST. LOUIS.			1
EEVES-Choice Natives	5.00	5,50	19t
ogs-Choice	5.75	5.90	DCC
HEEP	3.20	4.40	pn
HEAT-No. 2, Red	1,061/	1.06%	1
orn-No. 3		.391/2	Jo
ATS		23	iga
MILWAUKEE.			she
THEAT-No. 2, Red	1 0274	1.04	\$1
ORN	.43	.44	-
ATS		291/2	mı
		.00/3	1
TOLEDO.			

CORN-No. 2......

 BEEVES—Grain and Corn Fed
 4.75

 STEERS—Grass Range
 1.60

 HOUS
 5.50

 WHEAT—No. 2, Soft
 1.06½

DETROIT.

KANSAS CITY.

Summary of the Bills Passed and of the Many Important Measures That Have Failed.

A Session of Congress Remarkable

Only for its Inordinate Length. nordinate length - having lasted three weeks longer than any other session in the history of the country—and for its voluminous tariff debates, which also exceed greatly any previous debate on the tariff. Of the so-called public acts a very large proportion are local or private in their character. There is a long list of acts permitting railroad companies to bridge navigable streams and extend their lines through Indian reservations, and creating corporation in the District of Columbia, and permitting various things to be done in particular places and authorizing terms of court to be held where they are not held now. The following list comprises about all the general acts of of nearly eleven months:

cially forbidding the re-entrance into the ountry of Chinese laborers now here.

conference between the nations of Central and South America and West Indies for the stablishment of international arbitration and

Enabling certain volunteer soldiers who under a treasury ruling, were denied the \$100 bounty under the act of 1872 to receive he benefits of that act,

leafness from \$13 to \$30. Making decoration day a holiday in the District of Columbia.

Appropriating money for the erection of a run factory and the purchase of steel forgngs to be made into heavy ordinance.

Providing in the naval appropriation bill

Rendering judgments and decrees in federal courts liens on property throughout the State in which the court is held.

Breaking up the exclusive contracts of the Western Union Telegraph company with the

Limiting the hours of work for letter-carriers to eight per day. For the division of the Sioux reservation according to a plan and on conditions which

ter from the mails. Amending the act authorizing the post master general to adjust the claims of postmasters for losses by fire, burgarly, etc. Establishing beacon lights on the Illinois

that Walter had been forced to leave his native country as a result of a duel in which he Providing for an international conference to secure greater safety for life and property

For the protection of federal officials in Indian Territory. Authorizing marshals to arrest offender

and fugitives from justice in Indian Terri-Punishing robbery, burglary, and larceny

sites for public buildings.

diers have had their pensions raised to \$72 a This Concress has the distinction of voting more money for rivers and harbers and for public buildings than any previous session. The aggregate appropriations for public building amount to \$7,279,510, but more than a million of this is contingent and may no be required. Congress provided for twenty seven new public buildings besides appro priating money to continue a large number now in process of erection and to repair and gago gets \$200,000 in addition to \$130,000 on hand for the appraisers warehouse.

Among the joint resolutions of the session were that directing the geological survey to investigate the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water in the arid regions, appropriating \$200,000 to prevent United States or its transmission from one State to another; making appropriations for the representation of the United States at the exposition to be held in Paris. Brussels.

came a law at this session, but it merely changes the organization of the existing

Among the measures that failed for this ession are the following: The tariff bill; the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands; bill for the settlement of private land claims; the postal telegraph bill; the interstate telegraph bill; the bill to amend the interstate commerce law; the dependent pension bill; bills to admit Dakota and Wash-ington and to create the territory of Oklaho-ma; the Blair education bill; bill raising district judges' salaries to \$5,000; the bill for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture laws and the amendment of the homestead law; Pacific railroad funding bill; forfeiture of the Northern Pacific grant and forfeiture of all unearned grants; anti-trust bills; bill to refund the direct tax; bill to prevent the undervaluation of imports; to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua; pay the remaining losses of the depositors the Freedman's bank; the Canadian retalon bill; bill for the purchase of bonds dian depredations claims settlement: bill create an executive department of agricul-; international copyright bill; bill for erection of coast defenses; eight-hour ims bill: bill for the taking of the next sus; bill for the inspection of meat for

SLAIN BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Railway Paymaster and His Assistant Shot Dead by Robbers.

of Philadelphia, and their horse were ot dead and a sum of money amounting to 2,000, in their possession, was taken by the The murdered men were on their way to pay the workmen on McFadden's new branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Mill Creek and Laurel Run. They were riding along in a buggy through a strip of woods to the place where the payments were to be so confident of this that he had the conductor made, when the highwaymen stepped out of forward two telegrams to relatives there the woods, and crying "Halt!" they also shot

of gold and silver, which the robbers took in five minutes he was dead. His wife, who and fied at once for parts unknown. The daring act has caused a great deal of | brought them on to Pittsburg.

excitement here, and all efforts are being

from ambush.

Where Log Cabins Flourish. A party of American gentlemen, who had been camping out on an island in the great Lake Nipissing, Canada, last summer, were returning in a who was coming from his office at Juniper

sail-boat and were yet seven miles Creek, about a mile and a half from the seene of the tragedy. He first saw the empty buggy and the horse bleeding from gunshot from port when the sun went down, and with it the sailing breeze. A discouraging situation, truly. unds. He next discovered McClure be-"Never mind, I can row you there low the wheels quite dead, and with bullet noles in his head. McFadden then returned

inside of two hours," said the guide who had charge of the party, as their

"Why, man, it is seven miles, there

"No matter, I have done the likes before and can do it again," cheerfully replied the broad-shouldered Irishman, as he stowed away the sail and bent to the oars. He was a splendid oarswell armed. It is thought they were shot man and the boat was soon under headway again. Great excitement prevails. One of a party

"What would I not give to enjoy your health and strength," remarked the Professor.

of Hungarians driving furiously through the upper part of this city this afternoon, fell ou of being connected with the tragedy. He gave the name of John Robbins, and said that he and his companions were on their way from Plymouth to the railroad depot. All were drunk, and it is not likely that they are he assassins. Local detectives and policemen are out and telegrams concerning the as woods all winter, logging, and I got ran down almost to a skeleton.

> the bush to see a doctor; he gave me some medicine, but it didn't help me "How was the cure effected?"

To the committee he claimed to have studied "An old Scotch lady, who had come over from the States, gave me a preparation of balsams and herbs, which sired to go to the plague-stricken district to gain some knowledge of the disease and the she said the early settlers in America methods followed by experienced physicians. used, and it soon stopped my cough He spoke with a pronounced German accent, and impressed the committee as being a man

frontier to learn how easy it is to get along without doctors, and how effective are the natural remedies which the old grandmothers knew how to prepare. They often cure where the best physicians fail.

how coughs and colds are quickly and radically cured with syrups and teas made from balsams and herbs which "grandmother taught us to make." Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy was, after long in-

interested, for the novel enterprise of The Jacksonville Board of Health Friday supplying opera-glasses to theater-goers on something of the drop-a-nickel-in-the box plan. Only in this case is it a quarter instead of a nickel that is to be dropped. A box containing an operaadopted a resolution requesting the United States officials to aid by regulation and organization in preventing the return of ab ent citizens until frost comes. The pith of a long address is in the following words glass and some hidden machinery, with a slot in the lid, is to be attached to Neither the houses nor atmosphere of Jackonville are less dangerous to the unacclimated every chair-back in the auditorium, and than they were a month since, and we would all one will have to do to get an operaearnestly warn all who are liable to contract glass will be to drop in a quarter, when vellow fever against venturing to come here a door will open automatically, revealing the glass. An order has been sent to Paris for 3,000 opera-glasses for the new cases reported. Wait until the Board of Health notifies you that the epidemic i sperimental start on the new system. not only over, but that it is reasonably safe It has been suggested that the arrangefor absentees and strangers to come her again, and then return, only under such re attachment of a powerful mechanical strictions and directions as may be advised by the authorities. We would add that there claw to seize the temporary lessee of a glass and hold him firmly until the glass does not appear to be any probable grounds upon which to base an expectation that this upon it, but Mr. Gilmore does not think time, so earnestly desired by us all, will that will be absolutely necessary. Every part of each glass will be so effectcome earlier than the very last of November, ually stamped with affirmations that it There were twenty-seven new cases of ve belongs to the company, moving appeals to the public to respect proprieat 6 p. m Friday. There were four deaths-William Lowe, J. Walker, Mrs. Chambers tary rights, threats of condign punishment if the article be stolen, argumentand a child of Harriet Clarke, (colored). Of ative representations that it cannot be the new cases, nine were whites and eighteen pawned, sold, or used elsewhere without colored. Total cases to date, 3,719; total recognition of stolen goods, scriptural quotations demonstrating the abstract wickedness of theft, and choice excerpts from the penal code respecting infrac

tions of the law of meum et tuum that it is believed nobody will dare to steal one of those glasses.—New York Sun. Sixteen Inventions. The following are said to be the sixteen American inventions of world-wide adoption. The cotton gin, planing machine, grass mower and reaper, rotary printing press, steam navigation, hot-air machine, sewing machine, the Indiarubber industry, machine manufacture of horseshoes, the sand blast for grav-

ing, gauge lathe, grain elevator, artifi-

cial ice-making on a large scale, the

electro magnet in its practical application, and the telephone. other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic t palatable and is easily digested by those who can

not tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

Victor Hill Kills the Mother of His "There is nothing you require of your agents but what is just and reasonable, and strictly in accordance with business principles." That's the sort of testimony any house can be proud of, and it is the testimony of hundreds of men who are profitably employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Write for full particulars. hester, Ind., took a buggy and drove two and one-half miles east of town. Sunday evening, to the house of his father-in-law, Zimri tered the house, asked his wife to see their

District Attorney Riddle, of Washington, D. C., has made a remarkable record this year. His office has tried 8,430 cases, with 7,770 con-

Some of the very districts in Africa

followed feebly by old Mr. Moffet with a that once furnished cargoes for Ameri can slave vessels, are now the hunting grounds of Arab slavers. Hundreds of A Pittsburg Dentist Dies on a Train, Dr. John Scott, an old and well-known dentist of Pittsburg, Pa., died on the Fort eroons and Adamana, once a fruitful Wayne express train Friday morning while en route home from Chicago. He was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs in Chicago, but recovered sufficiently to start for home. On the train he grew despondent and told his fellow-passengers that he had a presentiment that he was going to die. He was he was seized with another hemorrhage and of the traffic. - New York Sun with him, took charge of the remains and

WORK OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Fiftieth Congress rhich ended Saturday is notable only for its nuch importance passed during the session

The Chinese exclusion bill and a bill speci-

Authorizing the President to arrange a sassination have been sent to all points. Reviving the grade of general for the bene-

it of Gen. Sheridan. Increasing the rate of pension for total

Paying state and territorial homes for old soldiers \$100 a year for each inmate. under M. Pasteur in Paris, and said he de-

ur several new ships of war. Establishing a statute of limitations for the enefit of the bondsmen of the disbursing

able to pay the express charges his baggage had been held by the railroad people. Entering the Bank Exchange cafe at 15 Broadway he asked the proprietor to advance him \$11, the amount needed to refriend had become involved in a duel and he was to leave by the next steamer to secon

the Indians have just rejected. Amending the act excluding offensive mathouse. A guest of the house who had chatted

Making changes in the navigation laws re lating mainly to consular fees.

n Indian Territory. Authorizing the condemnation of land for

Amending the law to punish timber depre Of private bills about 800 have become laws at this session, and of these 638 were private pension bills, 569 of which became laws by the President's signature and 69 be came laws without it. Among the private pension bills of this session are two granting of Gens. Logan and Blair. The bill to giv Mrs. Sheridan \$3,500 has not passed the House on account of the failure to get unanimous consent at a time when a quorum was absent. Several generals' widows have had Nancy Rains, the oldest revolutionary pen sioner, has had her pension raised to \$30 a month. John W. January, the Illinois soldier who amoutated both of his own feet at Andersonville, has had a pension of \$100 month given him, and several disabled sol-

Barcelona, and Melbourne. The bill to create a bureau of labor be-

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., of Oct. h, says: A daring murder and robbery urred this moring a few miles from here the Wilkesbare Mountain. Paymaster hn B. McClure and stable boss Hugh Flan-

the horse dead and also both the paymasters. Two hours after the messages had been sent The money was in a box and was composed

made by the police, detectives, and citizens to capture the villians The bodies of McClure and Flanigan were discovered about a quarter to eleven o'clock by Contractor McFadden, of Philadelphia,

f the wagon and was arrested on suspici

A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

teer Nurse who Died in Florida.

concealed the secret of his identity to the last

of refinement and education. He claimed to

have come from Boston, and being un-

over his property. He claimed that a college

him. On the representation that his brother

was a minister in Saxony and that he was

daily expecting a remittance from him, Wal-

er succeeded in getting an up-town minister

to advance him a small sum. Other stories of

a like character might be told of him. While

with him said that he had been led to infer

WARNED NOT TO RETURN.

Absentees or Strangers-Four

Deaths Friday.

merely because they may see that there

r the beginning of December."

ANARCHISTS IN KANSAS.

A Premature Explosion at Winfield

Causes a Sensational Expose.

Winfield, Kas., recently regarding an organi

zation of Anarchists who had issued secret

circulars to laboring men urging the wiping

out of the present social system and the ma

sacre of capitalists. These development

were followed Friday by an explosion of dy

namite at Coffeyville that wrecked a dwell

ing and hadly wounded two innocent women.

Thursday afternoon an express package was

received by H. M. Upham, agent of the Pacific

Express Company at Coffevville, marked

"Glass-Handle with care" and consigned to

a party in Winfield, Kas. Mr. Uphams'

office is at his residence, and he placed the

package with some other freight in one cor

ner of the room. Friday morning at 4 o'clock

were mutilated in a horrible manner. The

girl's limbs were broken and one of her eve

put out. The mother is not expected to live

other freight was found, but was a total loss,

SHOT HIS WIFE DEAD.

Child and Flees to the Woods.

Moffett, where his wife was staying. He en-

and shot Zimri Moffett in the back as the lat-

ter was leaving the room, inflicting only a

slight wound. He then shot at Mrs. Warren

Harper, his sister-in-law, but her corset

turned off the ball, so that it inflicted only a

slight bruise. Then he shot his wife through

the heart. After this he fled to the woods.

oaded musket. Mrs. Warren Harper took

the musket from her father, pursued Hill,

FOREWARNED OF DEATH.

Having Had a Presentiment

of His Fate.

informing them of his death on the train

dreds of armed men are pursuing him.

Victor Hill, son of Squire Hill of Win-

The package was handed in by a stranger.

the package was all that remained.

Mrs. Upham and her daughter

There were some sensational disclosures at

had engaged.

the city Walter lodged at the Stevens

to his office for his foreman, and the two went to the scene of the tragedy. Both armed murmurs arose. themselves. On reaching the lonely spot they found Flannigan's body lying alongside are four of us in this heavy boat-its the road. He had been shot in the head. The a big job you undertake," said one. money-\$11,000 in currency, and \$1,000 in specie-which had been carried in a leather satchel, was gone. This money had been drawn out of the Wyoming National Bank, of this city, at ten o'clock this morning. Both McClure and Flanigan, his companion, were

"Yes, I am pretty healthy, and though I am past sixty I feel as strong as ever," replied the guide. "But only three years ago I stood at death's door, and never thought to pull an oar again. You see, I was in the into the water one day and caught cold. It settled on my lungs and I had a bad cough which hung on till I

"Call in a physician?" What Is Said of Walter, the Volun-"Yes, I went twenty miles through "Walter," the nurse who volunteered his services to the Jacksonville relief committee and who succumbed to the fever Thursday,

> and put me on my feet again.' One has but to travel along the

Every mother of a family knows

vestigation into the merits and comparison with other old time prepara-tions, selected from them because proved to be the very best of them all It has brought back the roses to many a pallid cheek-there is no known remedy its equal as a cure for coughs and colds. Drop a Quarter and Get an Opera-

Glass. Jacksonville., Fla, Still Unsafe for A company has been formed, in which Manager Ed Gilmore is said to be largely

Consumption, Wasting Diseases, And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the the residence and office were destroyed by an phites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the the digestive and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophos portion of paper that was wrapped about phites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have received n permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly

Richard Kidd, 115 years old, will vote in

The African Slave Trade.

people whose ancestors were also the fathers of many of our colored citlzens are now dragged away in chains, not to the coast, but to the slave markets of Morocco and the Mohammedan States in the Soudan. We refer particularly to the country north of Yoruba, now happily coming under French influence. and to the regions between the Cam source of supply for the export slave trade, and only recently invaded by the Arab. The question whether the Arab or white man is to rule Africa seems likely soon to force itself upon the world's attention. Intelligent colored men in this country must watch with particular interest the progress of the eloquent Cardinal Lavigerie, who, by the express desire of the Pope, is now preaching a suppression

There was a boy named Grumble Tone, who ran away to sea.
"I'm sick of things on land," he said, "as sick as I can be! A life upon the bounding wave will suit a lad like me!"

The seething ocean billows failed to stimulate his mirth,
For he did not like the vessel, or the dizzy,
rolling berth,
And he thought the sea was almost as unpleasant as the earth.

He wandered into foreign lands, he saw each But nothing that he heard or saw seemed just exactly right,
And so he journeyed on and on, still seeking for delight.

He talked with kings and ladies fair, he dined in courts, they say.
But always found the people dull, and longed to get away,
To search for that mysterious land where he should like to stay.

He wandered over all the world, his hair grew He reached that final bourne he sought. The reason would you know?

The reason was that, north or south. where'er his steps were bent,
On land or sea, in court or hall, he found but
discontent;
For he took his disposition with him everywhere he went.

-Ela Wheeler Wilcox.

Selfish John Clark.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of the intense heat, and there was more singing done by the mosquitoes than the human species.

John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable; and then he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day. notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties. and its freshness was an additional comfort.

His first crop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barns without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, prosperous, and therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the new horse took them through Cairnley Woods with sure, fleet teet he felt that life was bright, and as he thought of Brother White's remarks about weary burdens and feet tired with the march of life, he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in the carriage resting her tired body and turning in her mind the remarks her John had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one with another's burdens," had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's speech had been listened to with evident relish.

Your husband has the root of the matter in him said the pastor, as she passed out. "I hope we shall all take heed to his well-timed words.

"I think of hiring Tom Birch as a sort of spare hand or call-boy generally. I find this hot weather takes the starch out of me," John said, as the horse trotted through the cool pine grove, amid flickers of moon-

"Will you board him?" asked Mary Clark, in a constrained voice; with the memory of her husband's exhortation still in her mind.

"Of course. I want him evenings to take the horse when we come home from meetings, or if I have a friend out. It is rather hard to have to go right to work directly one gets

"You are going to hire him to help bear some of your burdens," said Mary, in the same hard voice.
"Just so, wife; it stands me in hand

to practice, if I preach; don't you say

"I do; I am glad you are going to have help; as you say, it is hard to go go work the minute you get home. have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two baskets of clothes to fold before I sleep for the ironing to-morrow, and dinner for four hungry men, and

baby to care for.' 'Don't crowd to-morrow's burdens into this present ride. And it seems to me that it would be better to get all the housework done before meet-

'If I could; but that is impossible; milk to strain, dishes to wash, Benny and baby to put to bed-all these duties come together; and then I am t.red enough to go to bed myself." Take it easy, Mary; keep cool; avoid all the hot work you can.

"I wish I could have a girl, John." "Mother used to say girls were more hindrance than help. I guess you would find them so; and then they wast and break more than their wages. I don't see how I can afford a girl. Do what you can and leave some things undone; that's the way to work it and John sat back with a satisfied air, and Mary thought of her husband's glowing words in the prayer

"I will do what I can," said Mary in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is much beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and ironing must be done, haby must not be neglected, and of course I must keep the clothes well

"One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties." Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. have made up my mind to do so in the

"So I see, you are thinking of having an extra hand?

"Yes, I feel I must take care of my health for your sake and the chil-

"Certainly!" Mary answered in a sarcastic tone; "how thoughtful you

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer meetings did Mary the good they had once done, and wondered why his wife had so changed.

"I am going with Squire Town to see a new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy without my opinion.

This was the next day. John left his wife ironing, with the half sick baby sitting at the table, in the company of an army of flies, and, in spite of the home-scene, enjoyed his ride along the pleasant, shaded road, well-pleased to be seen in company with such a big man of the town. supper time, he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two, we made a handsome saving, and as I intended to buy one, I thought I might as well take it now." he remarked by the way of explanation. "It will save time and

strength, and pay for itself in a year.' Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered that she had asked in vain | Epoch.

THE STORY OF GRUMBLE TONE. I for something to make her work easier. A sewing-machine had been pronounced 'hurtful: better have fewer changes of clothing than run a ma-chine," John had dec ded when the subject was discussed; 'a clothes-wringer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Mother would never have a pump in her day. 'My mother used to say all men are

selfish; and I begin to thhink she was right," Mary muttered, as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was so fond of for his tea. Her husband's appetite was good; out from fatigue and overheating her-

self Mary could not eat. His ride and editor the society of the genial squire had tramp. acted like a tonic; but there is no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.
"A commonplace life," she said; and

she sighed, as she cleared away the tea-dishes, while John tilted back in his arm-chair on the cool, drafty porch and talking over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you buy Widder Patch's cranberry medder?" asked Mr. Jones: it is going dirt cheap, and you can afford it." The sum was named, figures that astonished Mary, and she was more surprised when she heard

"I have half a mind to buy it. I've truth, affairs in the money market are school.' so squally I don't know just where to

salt it down." No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she stood, dish-pan in hand. before the disordered table, and thought how cheaply she had sold herself, really for her board and two out." dollars a week, to a man who had promised to love and cherish her until death. The beautiful piano she had to-morrow morning. brought to the farm was never opened, but looked like a gloomy casket wherein was buried all the poetry of her life. The "closed parlor" had long since assummed the grimness and mustiness of country best parlors; of which in her girlhood days she had made such fun. John was a rich man; and in spite of his marriage vows and his glowing prayer-meeting talk, was allowing burdens grievous to be borne, to press on her shoulders in order to 'salt down' his dollars.

Had she not a duty to perform? Dught she to allow him to preach and never to practice? Had she not rights the town. The girl's father and mothto be respected which were not by her husband? for, she reasoned, if he allowed her to do what could be done by a hired woman at two dollars a week, then he rated her at that price. "Widder Patch has had a tough time on't," said neighbor Jones, "and she's going out west to Tom, if she can sell the medder, and Jane is going out to work; she tried sewing but it didn't agree with her. Dr. Stone recommends housework as the healthiest

"'Tis healthy business," chimed in John, "now my wife's a hundred imes better than when I married her. Why, she never did a washing in her life until she came to the farm. I think washing and general housework is much better than piano-play-

ing and reading."
"So I say to the girls who pester me to buy an organ; better play on the washboard, enough sight, was the elegant response.

"Are you going to buy that cranberry meadow, John?" Mary asked, as he saw her husband making preparations to go from home.

"Yes-why?" "Can you afford it?" "We shall have to figure a little

closer in order to do it, but its going chean. "You will have to give up Tom Birch

won't you and do the chores yourself? "I have thought of it; but Tom is

poor, and to give him a home is a deed of charity. No, we will save ome other way.

"How much do you pay Tom." "Three dollars and his board. And, by the way he says you didn't wash hs clothes. Washing and mending was in the bargain."

I think Tom will have to go, for have hired Jane Patch. She will be on, but you are the only person that here to-night. Two dollars a week I could cause me to yield in this matim to give her. You want to practice | ter.' Bear ye one another's burdens,' well as preach from the text; so I will give you a chance. I will sit on the cool piazza after tea with a neighbor, going to take a little nip." cool piazza after tea with a neighbor, while you do the chores. I think the time has come for some of my burdens for Jane you will have one dollar a teen years old. Remember the time week for the cranberry meadow. You say strong active Tom is in need of a peach brandy? Well, here's to you. sav strong active Tom is in need of a

rive Jane a home, and an act of mercy o give your wife a little rest." sight, and taking the children, went to good thing for him. Ever get bilhe shut-up parlor. Throwing open the windows to let in the soft summer air, with baby in her lap, she sat down any appetite for a week.' to the piano and began to play a "Song w thout Words." a piece John nad loved to hear when he used to has set me all right.' visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. This song crept out have had that licker for several days? through the open window and around memory compelled him to give the and the beauty of it is, it keeps him song words. Not musical poetry, but from drinking bad licker," rather somber prose, where in washing. ironing, hard days at the churn, hours

girl he had won for his bride. Jane Patch came that evening, and Mrs. Clark's cares, and no one greeted her more cordially than did the master of the house. Nothing was ever said about her coming, and Tom Birch did thinking about it the other night. Let not go away; so Mary knew her hus- me taste your ware, as Simple Simon band could well afford the expense.

She told me how she helped to make one man thoughtful and unselfish, as we sat on her cool piazza one hot August night; and I was glad that one woman had grit enough to demand her If John Clark had been poor. his wife would have borne her burden in patience; but she had no right to take off your wedding clothes? help make him selfish and indifferent as to her health and comfort.

Behind the Scenes.

First reporter-Anything new? Second reporter-Big sensation or the frightful spread of the gum chewing habit among young ladies. First reporter-Horrible habit. Got

any chewing tobacco? Second reporter-Not a bit; was just going to ask you for some. - Cartoon.

Stranger (in the Catskills) -What are all the people rushing about so for, hears or earthquakes, or what?

Summer Tourist (out of breath)-No. no, the mail's just come in.-

A Bridegroom.

One hot afternoon a tramp printer entered the office of the Franklin (Kv.) Patriot. The regular corps of compositors were sufficient to do all the necessary work, but the boys were lazy and wanted to go fishing, so the tramp was given temporary employment. When the boys returned next day they were surprised, and not a little ashamed, to see that the tramp had "set up" the entire paper-work which would have taken the entire force several days to perform. When the proof sheets were brought in they were found to be so clean that the editor of the Patriot sent for the

"What is your name?" the editor asked. "Oscar Howell."

"Where are you from?" Mr. Howell waved his hand around

in a complete circle. What does that mean?" Means that I am from every-

"Do you want work?" "That's the reason I came here." "I mean regular work."

"Yes, but I don't want to throw anybody out of a job." "Glad you are so honorable, but those boys out there are my sons and had an old bill paid in, and to tell the I am thinking of sending them to "All right, then I will take their

place.' "Do you drink?" "I wound up the ball of an extended spree the other day, but I am not go-

ing to drink any more."
"I hope your resolution may hold "I will give it many a half-soling." Well, you may begin regular work

"All right, sir." Within two months from that time Mr. Howell was one of the best dressed men in the town. People who had commented on his shabby appearance now called him handsome. He joined the Good Templars' lodge and mingled in the society of the tittering maidens of the village. Doctors and lawyers sought his company. He had brought a literary freshness to the town. His jokes were new; his courtesy marked. One year passed away. Mr. Howell was engaged to marry the handsomest and most intelligent young woman in er were delighted. Howell was envied by all the young men. The day for the wedding drew near. The "popular and enterprising tailor" had made Howell's wedding suit.

One day another tramp entered the office. Howell dropped his "make-up rule" and sprang forward to meet

"Why, Shorty, how are you?"
"Sorter slow," the tramp replied as he placed his elbows on the imposing "How is it with you?" "Oh, I am flying. Going to get

"Glad to hear it. When we separated that day with a carefully divided quart, I didn't think your lines would o soon fall in such appreciative

places. "Neither did I. It is all due, though, Shorty to my sobriety. I tell you there s no hope for the drunkard. I'll never drink any more.'

"Glad. Expect to quit pretty soon myself. What sort of wedding toggery

eve you got?" 'Finest you ever saw." "Would like to see 'em. Where's

Just across the street." "Suppose we go over." "All right. You ought to see my

They went to Howell's room. "By George!" exclaimed Shorty. You will be fixed up in style, won't "I should say so. Well, it's time

for I have been a fool long enough.' "Say, put'em on. I want to see how you will look as a bridegroom.

"I don't want to rumple 'em." "Go ahead and put 'em on. You know that in my present plight I can't go to see you step off.' "To please you, Shorty, I'll put 'em

He put on the clothes.

"By George, Oscar, you look like a He took a bottle out of his pocket and shook it. "Here's some old stuff be lifted. By exchanging Tom a fellow gave me at Hopkinsville. Fifnome; he can make one for himself Ah, hah, hah, Would you try a lit-

anywhere. It is a deed of charity to tle?" "No." "Won't hurt you. Wouldn't hurt a Before John could recover from his dea. I tell you that when a fellow astonishment, Mary walked out of his feels bilious a little licker is a mighty

> "Yes, bilious now. Haven't had "I was 'way off the other day, but this stuff (again shaking the bottle),

"You don't mean to say that you "Yes. Tell you what's a fact, a man to John as he sat on the porch, and doesn't want but little of this stuff,

"Let me smell of it. Howell held the bottle to his nose. of cooking for hungry men, stood out Then, with a sudden impulse, his lips before his mind's eye in contrast to the closed over the neck. "Ah, that is fair promises he had made the pretty good. What sort of a time have you had since I saw you last?"

"Tough, I tell you. Take another once took upon herself many of pull and hand it over here, Recollect the song old Patsy Bolivar used to sing -When This Old Coat Was New?"
"Yes," Howell replied, "I

> remarked. Getting pretty low, too.' "Yes, too low. "That isn't bad. Say, can you sing

'Let's slip down the back stairs into that saloon. "All right, but ain't you going to "No: we won't be down there but

"Might, if I had licker enough."

few minutes.' The next day, a battered bridegroom and a ragged tramp awoke in a cattle car, seventy-five miles from Frank-

"Well." "Give me your vest. You ain't got no use for so much toggery." "All right, here she is.

"Where shall we strike for?" "Reckon we'd better get off at the junction and strike out down the raving maniae.—Gartoon.

Memphis road."—Opic P. Read.

Beware of the Baby. Young men who frequent bathing resorts cannot be too careful how they

ing to ladies of fascinating appear-

ance.

A young man airing his manly form a few days since on the strand at South Beach. Turning, he beheld an affable-looking ladv, who bore in her arms a babe. "Would you, sir," she pleaded in a voice of caramel-coated sweetness, "kindly bathe my baby in the sea?" Could any young man refuse? He gathered the squalling cherub in his manly arms, made a tew remarks to it of a reassuring character, and advanced boldly into the foam. Stepping out to restore it to its mother's arms, that lady cried out in an urgent tone of voice, "O, would you oblige me by dipping him in deep water?" Once more he braved the billows. Anon he returned to deliver up the prize. The mother had flown. "Here," thought this embarrassed youth, "'s a how d' ye do!" Many a less brave young man would have de-livered up that infant to the most matronly looking police officer within Our hero was made of sterner stuff. He shouldered that baby as if it had been a campaign banner, and adopted it on the spot. But all young men cannot adopt babies. What with pew-rent, and contributions to foreign missions, some young men have enough to do to sustain themselves, let alone babies belonging to other persons.

There is but one way to escape so awkward a predicament. Let no young man, however good a nurse, however expert a goo-gooer and hootehy-koot-chier, ever take a baby unless the doors and windows have been barred. and there is no way for the supposed

mother to oscape.

It is the commonist thing in the world for the unnatural female to pick out a good-looking young man in a railway station and say to him: Sir would you kindly hold my baby while I go and look for his father and little Johnny." The average goodhearted young man will accept such a charge. Moreover, it makes him look interesting in the eyes of the girls. Is there a prettier picture than a handsome young unmarried man holding a baby? He may hold it in direct opposition to natures laws. He may even dandle it cross-ways, or upside down, but young ladies are certain to smile and remark, "How sweet." It is worth \$20 a week and board to a young man to have attention directed to him in this manner. But when the young man hears the conductor of his train call out "All aboard" and there is no mother near to "take baby," what can he feel but a tendency to commit hara-

Young men cannot be too careful how they handle babies, even babies belonging to near and dear relatives. It is a terrible thought for a young man to carry to his grave that he has let the baby of a personal friend fall. Should that child die at a future period of mumps, or whooping-cough, or any other infantile disease, the mother is almost certain to attribute its taking off to that "horrid young man. Then should the infant swallow the young man's watch-key or the head of his cane, or his collar-button, or anything of that kind, can he ever forgive himself? Babies have lived with watch-keys and cane-heads and collar-buttons in their little insides-but not many. That story about a baby who rattled every time he moved be-cause he had swallowed a set of solitaire balls may be told with safety at Only the other day a the navy yard. Spanish court attache was nearly garroted because he saved Alfonso XIII. from breaking his royal neck by tumbling out of his crib. The hereditary keeper of the royal cradle was absent playing seven-up with the American Minister Plenipotentiary. There is one watch-word which nection with strange babies, and that

young men should remember in con-"Look out for squalls." -E. N. Lamont, in Epoch.

A Bit of Marble.

This bit of polished marble—this— Was found where Athens proudly rears Its temple crowned acropolis

In antique time some sculptor's hand. Deft-turning, called it fine and small, A part of base, or column grand, Or capital.

Pentelicus' white heart it knew And delicate.

Regarding it, I mind me so
A song should be, with ardor wrought—
Cut in the firm Panelic snow

The Treacherous Shot-Gun. There is a vicious perversity about a loaded shot-gun which denotes a degree of depraved intelligence that is quite surprising at times. Napoleon said that bayonets think, and we are inclined to think that shot-guns entertain opinions of their own. Take one of the best behaved and it will make a grand kick sometimes, especially when laboring under an unjust charge which it is prone to resent. It is hunter places it in a wagon that a shotgun displays its inate depray ty to the worst advantage. No matter in what position he is careful to lay it when he starts, it invariably presents its muzzle to the hunter when he wants to draw it out. And then it goes off without the slightest provocation as soon as he reaches for it. A shot-gun under such circumstances can be discharged simply by the hammer coming in contact with straw, when, at other times, having a bead drawn on desirable game, the hunter can't induce it to go off by pulling on the trigger with all his might and main. An empty shot-gun that has been resting in the garret for years, has been known to go off with the utmost vivacity as soon as brought down stairs, particularly if the humorist of the family points it in a playful way at his little brother or sister. ean't trust a shot-gun, whether it be loaded or not. - Texas Siftings.

Too Much of a Strain. Caller-What has become of your

new clerk? Grocer-Poor fellow! He wasn't cut out for this business. The second day after he began work an order was received from an uptown lady calling, among other things, for a can of the best baking powder. He went to the baking power shelf and began studying the labels and circulars to find out which make was the best, and when I

Why the President is Reticent.

Has Dakota's appeal for statehood handle, or even caress babies belong- there. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE CAMP FIRE.

Modern Armies in War-An Interesting Discussion of the Needs of Soldiers in Active Service.

At a meeting of the members of the Royal United Service institution held resterday a paper was read by Col. H. M. Hozier on the equipment and transsport of modern armies.

Col. Hozier called attention to the present attitude of foreign nations, with arge bodies of cavalry watching each other on each side of frontier lines. In any future war he believes that there would be an increased number of engagements between cavalry, and that by their means much damage would be done at an early period at any war to roads and railways. But these cavalry engagements would never depend upon which side would be able to bring up infantry with the greatest rapidity. involved railway transportation. There fortresses commanding the lines of railways, and at the first opening of war upon the continent no doubt a dash would be made at these fortresses to prevent them being victualed for any lengthened period. They must be prepared to strike quick blows, and within a short time of the outbreak of hostilities. They must reduce the weight to be carried by every soldier and by every horse; they ought not to handicap the soldiers by making them carry enormous weights. Next, they must have a very efficient railway corps, able to repair railways in advancing and to break them down when they were not wanted. Thirdly, they must do without camp equipment and tents, because they would not be able to carry them in the The whole face of the country every

where in Europe had changed in the seventy-five years which had elapsed since the last great war and there was no longer the necessity for such meas ures to encamp the fighting men as for merly were absolutely necessary. He advocated the soldiers wearing a gray dress in time of war. The kit must b reduced in weight to about thirty-eight pounds, instead of fifty-two pounds, which it was at present. Men should carry not more than thirty rounds of ammunition at a time. Favor had been shown to taking infantry into action or horseback, but then one man out of every four would be required to hold the horses, and he recommended the substitution of Irish cars, each car drawn by four horses and carrying fifteen arme men. With regard to the arms carried by a cavalry soldier, he recommended that a triangular sword should be substituted for the present form, because in fighting a man always did more damage by thrusting than by cutting, and that a pistol should be substituted for a carbine. The revolver, he thought, was not a useful weapon for a soldier to carry. The weight which the horse ought to carry should be lightened as far as pos-

Col. Sir O. Burne said in the Indian mutiny they used to put ten men on an elephant, and in that way go long distances. He thought the alteration in the form of the sword was very desirable, as sometimes men would ride through the enemy without doing any damage whereas thrusts were very dangerous. He hoped that the authorities would not give up their transport yet, because he did not think they would be able, under all circumstances, to depend upon rail

Col. Hozier, in reply, said he preferred a brown to a gray uniform.—London

Buffalo Bill Held The Lines.

General Sheridan has often visited Omaha, and his face is familiar to many of our citizens, in whose hearts he holds a warm place. Of all his visits to Omaha none is more memorable than that in January, 1872, when he and his staff came here to meet the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, and suite, and to go with them on a grand hunt in the west-ern part of the state, which was then thickly "populated" with buffaloes.

The buffalo hunt, which was conducted under the direction of General Sheridan, was a very successful affair. details were executed by Buffalo Bill who was a great favorite with Sheridan. During the hunt a grand war dance was given by Spotted Tail and his Indians,

thirteen hundred in all, who had been brought down from their agency by Buffalo Bill to entertain the visitors. the return from the hunt, the Grand Duke and General Sheridan took seats in a double-seated open carriage, drawn by four splendid cavalry horses, which were not much used to the harness. The driver was Bill Reed, an overland stage driver. On the way in the Grand Duke frequently expressed his admiration of the skillful manner in which Reed handled the reins, Sheridan informed him that Buffalo Bill had also been a stage driver in the Rocky Mountains, and thereupon his highness expressed a desire to see him drive. Buffalo Bill was in advance and Sheridan sang out to him: "Cody, get in here and show the duke sleeves she held up the coat. how you can drive. Mr. Reed will change places with you and ride your "All right, general," responde Cody, and in a few moments he had the reins and the horses were dancing over the prairie. When they were approach Medicine Creek, Sheridan "Shake 'em up a little, Bill, and give us some old-time stage driving.' gave the horses a crack or two of the whip and they struck an unusually rapid They had a light load to pull, and ept, increasing their speed at every ump. Bill found it difficult to hold them. They fairly flew over the ground. At last they reached a steep hill or divide, which led down into the valley of the Medicine. There was no break on the wagon, and the horses were not much on the holdback. Bill saw that it would be impossible to stop them. All he could do was to keep them straight in the track and let them go it down the hill for three miles, which distance was made, it is claimed, in about six minutes. Every once in a while the wheels would strike a rut and take a bound, and not touch the ground again for fifteen or twenty feet. The duke and the general were kept rather busy in holding their positions on the seats, but when they saw that Bill was keeping the horse straight in the road they seemed to enjoy the dash. Bill was unable to stop the horses until they ran into camp where they were to obtain a fresh relay. The grand duke said he didn't want any more of that kind of driving, as he preferred to go a little slower. General Sheridan laughed and said: "That's nothing unusual in this Western country. We do

Twenty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. The twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry

-Omaha Herald

everything out here with a grand rush."

was organized at Chicago, and mustere in July 8th, 1861. It was immediately ordered to Missouri. After about a came in a few hours later he was a month of uncertain movements, it received orders to join the Army of the Potomac, but was detained by an accident at Cincinnati, and there received counter orders to join the troops abethtown, and Feb. 10, 1862, it started

on the march southward It was pres ent at the surrender of Nashville, and went with General Turchin's expedition against Huntsville, captured that place and held it nearly a month, then came northward again. It took part in came northward again. It took part in the movement against Bragg and had a gallant share in the battle of Perryville. where it lost heavily. At the battle of Stone River it was in the reserve, but was on the second day attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry. It succeeded in re-pulsing the enemy, but not without con-siderable loss. When the army was reorganized in January the Twenty-fourth was placed in the Second Brigade, first division, of Thomas' Fourteenth Army Corps. The regiment was in the fight before Chicamaugua, losing heavily in the battle of Sept. 19. It fell back with the army to Chattanooga. It was in the reserve in the memorable battles of November, and remained at Chattanooga until February, when it took part in the march upon Dalton. In May, 1864, the regiment started with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign. Its term of service expiring in July, it was returned to the rear, then sent to Chicago, where it was mustered out of service Aug. 6, 1864.

Eighty-Seventh Illinois Infantry. The Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry was enlisted in August, 1862; was organized at Shawneetown, and mustered n Oct. 3. In January following it was ent down to Memphis. In the camp there the measles broke out in virulent form and before it was checked had cost the regiment 250 men in dead and disabled. May 9 the regiment was sent down to Young's Point, and was there engaged in picket and fatigue duty until May 21, when it crossed the river and took part in the fight at Warrenton. There t remained until June 23, when it was assigned a place in the trenches before Vicksburg. After the surrender it moved with Sherman's army on Jackson, July 20 come back to Vicksburg, and uly 25 embarked for Natches. In Aurust it went down the river to Brashear ity, whence it was engaged in skirmishng and scouting through the surroundng country for some time. It took part n the Red River campaign, and was in he battle of Wilson's Hill and Sabine Cross roads, and later at Marksville. It Went into camp at Morganzie Bend May 21, 1864, and remained there during the summer, engaged in foraging, scouting. and slmost constant skirmish fighting. Sept. 4 it embarked for White River Islwhere it remained until January. 1865, three companies having been de cached for duty at St. Charles, Ark. In January the regiment moved to Helena, Ark., where it remained doing scouting service until June 16, when it was mustered out and returned home.

'I read a very nice little anecdote about Gen. Sheridan's coming into a New Orleans hotel at one time and registering, thus disclosing his identity and creating an amusing disturbance in the social proceedings," said Clerk Probst, of the Palmer house. "Gen. Sheridan has been here a great many times and I never saw him register. The general was always very genial. He would come in and in-variably shake hands with the clerk on watch. Then he would stand there by the key counter, leaning back with both elbows upon it, and look about the office at the people. His brother, M. V. Sheridan, or Col. Blount, who were generally with him, always registered. The gen-His brother, M. V. Shereral had such a regulation way of doing t that I don't believe he ever registered at any hotel. A great many prominent men always leave that duty to someone Gen. Sheridan always wanted parlor S. adjoining the Egyptian parlor. That was Gen. Grant's favorite room, and was used by President Cleveland when he visited Chicago."

Indians Don't Need Cannon. At the club the other night a group of western men were telling anecdotes of frontier life. Here is one which struck me as being particularly good. Those who have been in the "far west" and have lived among the frontier men will appreciate it, I dare say: In the course of the Indian war of 1882, it seems, Gen. large concourse of people who witnessed his Sherman paid a visit to Camp Apache, in Arizona. While there a huge redskin, who was captin of the scouts, followed the general wherever he went, and frequently begged as a present one of the mall cannon standing on the ground. Finally the general impatiently turned

to the Indian exclaiming: "What do you want with the cannon anyway? Do you want to kill my sol-"No," replied the Indian .n his guttur-

al voice: "want to kill cowboys with it. Kill soldiers with a club."—New York

A War Story. Something has been said of late about woman's share in the campaign in the days when the women were laboring with their needles to help the equipment of volunteers in the days of '61. A large company of ladies were sewing on soldier coats and one of them was given a set of chevrons for a sergeant's coat When they had been attached to the

"Oh, what an improvement!" all the ladies exclaimed. "Give me a set," demanded each one, "for my coat!" turned out that day was a sergeant's coat, and chevrons would have gone upon every coat indefinitely had not man with more regard for utility than taste, put a stop to the thing.—Boston

Don't Give Up the Ship. June 1, 1813, occurred the naval battle between the U.S. frigate Chesapeake and the british frigate Shannon. in this battle that Capt. James Lawrence, of "Don't give up the ship" fame, was mortally wounded. The Chesapeake was captured by the Shannon, the British crew boarding gallantly when the ships were fouled, and overmastering the Americans, who with Lawrence down. lacked a leader who could inspire them. Lawrence was buried at Halifax with military honors.

A Cargo of Louisiana Birds.

The shipment of birds from this city to points in the North, East and West form no inconsiderable traffic of the express companies and furnishes remunerative employment to a large number of persons here. Yesterday one end of an express car attached to the "cannonball" train was completely filled with large cages, in which were mocking birds, red birds, what is known here as the Louisiana pop, and a number of parrots. The Louisiana pop has the most beautiful plumage of any of the Southern songsters. The birds were in splen did condition, and, to judge from their antics, were enjoying the surroundings Some were singing, others eating, and others again bathing. It was ascertained from Mr. Cason, the agent of the company, that the shipment was an average one, Mr. Cason remarking that his company handled immense quantities of birds. The shipment made esterday was consigned to Cincinnati Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., and consisted of 2.100 mocking birds, 680 red birds, 165 parrots, and 845 pops.—Times-

Lawrence Barrett studies Greek and speaks

A MIDGET WEDDING

Sotham's Mayor at First Objects to Marrying a Half-Grown Italian

When Mayor Hewitt raised his eyes from a veekly report of Chief Dog-catcher John Mclahon yesterday in the City Hall, he was onfronted by a number of grinning Italians, who chattered away at a great rate. He cast a fierce eye at the group, which was a typical marriage gathering, and cowed them in sil-

Then Clerk Berry told him that the crowd and come to have a marriage ceremony performed. The clerk incidently remarked that the bride seemed to be a bit too young to marry vet, and the Mayor shaded his eves with his hand as he tried hard to get a view of her. She was small-very small. So little was she that the Mayor asked the reporters if the child was not a dime museum exnibit, or something of that sort. He was staggered worse than he has ever been since his election to office when told that the girl had come to get married, and was no midget at that, but a "fully" developed woman, as she claimed, of 16 years of age. The Mayor did not believe it. He ordered

affidavits on the matter from the mother, the amidavits on the matter from the mother, the uncles, aunts and cousins of the girl, and when he read them over and over he was not satisfied. He looked at the girl, who stood with downcast eyes beside her foolish looking and shabbily-dressed lover, and shook hishead, as he drew a long breath, remarking, "It is very strange."

The man gave his name as Prites Morino, and the girl who reached scarcely to the

and the girl, who reached scarcely to the man's hips, said she was Louisa Bellino. Both of them reside in Mulberry street.
When the Mayor heard that Alderman Martin refused to marry the pair on account of the youthful appearance and small stature of the girl, he again proceeded to investigate. He tackled the girl's mother to find out the

girl's true age, and an examination somegirl's true age, and an examination some-thing like this ensued:
"When was this child born?" with particu-lar emphasis on the "child."
"Sixteen years," was the studied answer.
"In what year was she born?"
"Sixteen years," triumphantly responded the mother.
"Ha! I see you have studied your part.
How old is this cirl—here don't talk to her.

"Ha! I see you have studied your part. How old is this girl—here, don't talk to her, you, or I'll have you arrested," and the Mayor scowled at a brutalized Michael Angelo who was trying to coach the mother on the answer she should give.

The woman appeared disconcerted, and then said that the child was born in 1872.

"In what month?—will you keep quiet, sirrah?" this time to the prompter, also, who was now hustled out of the room.

"Sixteen years," feebly replied the woman, but somebody near her corrected her, and she said "Febrooar, Signor."

The Mayor looked vexed at the persistence of the woman in asserting that her daughter's

of the woman in asserting that her daughter's age was 16 when she really appeared to be 12, and not being able to shake her on that point he turned to the expectant bride and tried to find out whether any one had coerced her into marrying her promising-looking suitor.
"No, sir," she replied in fair English. "I

"No, sir," she replied in fair English. "I want to marry out of my own head."
"All right," said the Mayor. "Everything appears to be straight. But I'd advise you to wait until you would grow a bit bigger." The Italians laughed at the Mayor's little joke and again he scowled at them, scaring them into very demure silence.

Then the Mayor, with very bad grace and in a half-hearted way, pronounced the marriage ceremony. He asked for a wedding ring, but despite the fact that the bride had at least half a dozen rings on every finger there

least half a dozen rings on every finger there was no marriage ring to be found until the mother took off the one she wore, and the big lout of a husband looked at it with sur-"Take it in your hand," said the Mayor, who is an adept in marrying Italians. "Now put it on the third finger of her hand—not the right, you—on her left, her left, do you hear?" The poor fellow heard and saw the Mayor and the ceremony was com-

plete. "Kiss the bride," said the Mayor, and Morino picked up his child wife in his hands and stooped over double as he tried to give her a The Mayor went away disgusted and he

rested his head on his hand in deep contemplation for an hour. He said he would have kissed the bride if she had been tall enough for him to reach.—New York Journal. MORE LIVES THAN A CAT.

A Mangy Cur Killed Nineteen Times Before He Would Stay

It has hitherto been the popular supposition, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, that the cat is the only animal gifted with nine. lives. But this supposition is all a mistake attempts to end the existence of a sick-look-

ing, mangy cur this morning are of this opinion. attaches of the Grand hotel. Of late he has suffered a decline in health and it was feared that he would go mad. This morning some of the employes of the hotel determined to put an end to his apparent mi e v and his existence at the same time. But they found it a very hard thing to do First the drowning process was tried, but without avail. The dog would not drown.

Then it was determined to freeze him to death.

The cur was accordingly thrown into an ice-house and playfully tickled with ice-picks until he became so imbued with lethargy that he was supposed to be dead. The animal was only playing possum, however, and when his tormentors left the dog sneaked out into the alley and across the street to the city building. Here the dog was discovered by patrolman Gwynn, who observing the miserable condition of the brute, whacked him seventeen times on the head with his club, and left him lying in the gutter, apparently and left him lying in the gutter, apparently

But no sooner had the officer disappeared than the dog came to life, as it were, and walked across the street. Gwynn observed wanted across the street. Gwynn observed the dog moving and was very much surprised thereat. But he remembered the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed," etc., and lost no time in getting his revolver in shape for the contest to follow. The dog was dragged into an alley and Gwynn emptied two chambers from his revolver into the carcass of the brute. The dog fell without saying a word and the blood oozed from its head.

Everybody thought it was dead, and it was therefore a matter of surprise to Gwynn when he was again called over to kill the dog about five minutes after. This time he determined to make sure of his work. So he cut out the dog's heart and, nailing it to a hitching post, fired a shot through it, shattering the heart into pieces. It was believed that this ought to settle the career of that dog, for the present at least. the dog moving and was very much surprised

Alas, no; for after the dog was thrown in-

to the barrel along with the garbage he again showed signs of life and had to be shot four times in the brain before he was again pro ounced dead. P. S.—Every word of this story is true as

Unsatisfactory.

A professor in an eastern college had in his botany class a young Japanese who was very much interested in the science. One day the professor was lecturing on the subject of germination, and the food matter of the plant, and told the class that if they mixed flour and water, the water poured off would be white, while the sediment remaining was brown and glutinous, that the water tested with iodine would turn blue, proving that it contained starch, and he ask-hd the Japanese student, Issa Tetsuka, to perorm the experiment before the class at the

the class-room with a very Poubled expres-sion on his face, and said that the experiwhen the professor investigated the matter he was amused to find that the Japanese had misunderstood him, and in place of "some flour" had taken "some flower," viz: a

bunch of geraniums, squeezed them up in the water, and poured in iodine, then been very much disappointed because the water did not turn blue.—Detroit Free Press. A Special Favor.

Bereaved widow (to country editor): ou charge for obituary notices, Mr. Shears?"

Country editor: "As a general thing, we do, Nr. Bently; but your husband and I were very old friends, and I will only be too glad to publish his obituary for nothing. Life.

The Opsilantian.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. National. BENJAMIN HARRISON. of Indiana For Vice President, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

For Electors of President and Vice President At Large—RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Wayne; ISAAC CAPPON, of Kent. District I-EDWARD BURK, of Wayne.

II-JUNIUS E. BEAL, of Washtenaw. III-RICHMOND KINGMAN, of Kalamazoo IV-Joseph W. French, of St. Joseph. V-Don J. LEATHERS, of Kent. VI-JAMES M. TURNER, of Inghan

VII—JOHN S. THOMSON of Sanilac.
VIII—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, of Montcalm IX-WELLINGTON W. CUMMER, of Wexford X-HARRY P. MERRILL, of Bay XI-PERRY HANNAH, of Grand Traverse.

For Governor, CYRUS G. LUCE, of Branch. For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES H. MACDONALD, of Delta. For Secretary of State,
GILBERT R. OSMUN, of Wayne. For State Treasurer, GEORGE L. MALTZ, of Alpena. HENRY H. APLIN, of Bay. For Commissioner of the Land Office, ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE, of Ionia For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JOSEPH ESTABROOK, of Eaton. For Member of the State Board of Educatio PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

For Representative in Congress, 2d District, EDWARD P. ALLEN, of Washtenaw. For State Senator, 4th District, CLARK CORNWELL, of Washtenaw For Representative, 1st Washtenaw District, ANDREW J. SAWYER, of Ann Arbor. For Representative, 2d Washtenaw District, JABEZ B. WORTLEY, of Ypsilanti.

GEORGE. S. WHEELER, of Salem For County Clerk,
MORTON F. CASE, of Pittsfield. For County Treasurer, WILLIAM R. TUOMEY, of Scio. For Register of Deeds,
ALBERT GARDNER, of Ann Arbor. For Sheriff,
JACOB H. MARTIN, of Ypsilanti. For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN F. LAWRENCE, of Ann Arbor. For Circuit Court Commissioners, FLORENCE C. MORIARTY, of Ypsilanti CHARLES H. KLINE, of Ann Arbor.

DR. WILLIAM F. BREAKEY, of Ann Arbor DR. FRANK K. OWEN, of Ypsilant

For Surveyor, JOHN K. YOCUM, of Sylvan.

LOOK ON This Picture, and On This.

be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general dissibility aster to all interests, examples of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as oindorse the effect the solution of tariff reduction; aster to all interests, examples of the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as oindorse the effect of the surer all business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of the country, and we controlling the Senate tion of the republican party controlling the Senate ton dresist in the duties there on shall be adjusted and the free list, and we insist that the duties there on shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnist that the duties there on shall be adjusted and trevenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyane and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the channels of articles of foreign provided to tich the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign provided to tich the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign provided to tich the production of which gives employment to our labor, and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and resisting in both houses of Congr

articles of foreign protrade, and accumulated duction (except luxuries) as a demoralizing surthe like of which cannot plus in the national treasbe produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is is to enforce frugality in requisite for the wants public expense and abolof the government we ist unnecessary taxafavor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protect-taxation known as "inive system at the joint behest of the whisky trust and the agents of Democrat Platform, '84. The system of direct taxation known as "inive system at the joint behest of the whisky trust and the agents of Democrat Platform, '86. Foreign manufacturers. Republican Platform, '76. All custom house taxtor at the promote the interests at the shall be for revenue of American labor.

Prohibition Platform, 1888.

Prohibition Platform, 1888. The Prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all government, does hereby-declare:

4 For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vice,

Democrats and Pension Bills.

"It is better to trust those who are tried than those who pretend," said General Logan in one of his speeches. The democrat party pretends to be the soldier's friend, the republican party has been and is. Every pension law on the statute books to-day is the work of the Republican party. The following statement of votes on pension bills shows who passed the pension laws and where the opposition to them came

HE goes to the root—Judge Thurman prevailed upon to go to Indianapolis—Plain and thonest words on the tariff question—He again declares that it is simply a tax—And supports the proposition by vigorous phrases.—Free Press headings.

That's it, exactly—that's the way Crazy. ment—always by "vigorous phrases."

His speech was a complete and convincing pre-entation of democratic doctrine.

effort of ex-Senator Jones, at the Ypsilanti opera house, last Thursday night. It may be a complete presentation of democrat | are awfully English doctrine, but we doubt the convincing part, unless our neighbor meant that it things he said (and he stated it with great for protection; that up to 1816 no one ever thought of such a thing as a protecttion, demanded and obtained tariff protecto time strengthened and the monopolists' grip upon the nation increased. Every body who heard the speech will remember that. Now what are the facts?

The first fact is that almost the first thing done by the first Congress was the Mr. Cleveland's administration has begot passage of a tariff bill. The organization ten. These "trusts" are a prolific family was perfected on the 30th of April, 1789, and Congress proceeded to business early in May. On the 4th of July, the tariff act, introduced by Mr. Madison, was signed by the President, and became a law. In its preamble it declared it to be "necessary fix prices to fleece the people, and stop for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement of manufacures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandises imported." There, then, was a protective tariff law enacted and in force before the government had been in operation three months!

But let us follow Mr. Jones a little farther in his pompous declaration that there was no tariff act, and protection was un heard of and unthought of, until 1816. The official tariff compilation shows that additional tariff acts were approved, Aug. 10, 1790; March 3, 1791; May 2, 1792; June 7, 1794; Jan. 29, 1795; March 3 1797; July 8, 1797; May 13, 1800; March 27, 1804; March 3, 1807; March 4, 1808; July 1, 1812; Feb. 25, 1813; July 29, 1813 March 3, 1815, and Feb. 5, 1816; and on April 27, 1816, what is known as the tariff of 1816, was approved. There were three brief amendatory acts also passed, so that, during that period when, according to Mr. Jones, no tariff act was ever thought of, no less than twenty tariff bills were adopted, the very first one of which was "for the | no man knoweth. encouragement of manufactures." To show the character and tendency of those tariff bills, we copy here from the lists a lozen familiar articles, with their rates of duty at seven different periods before the act of 1816, and the rate under that act, between the parents and children. The and the present rate; and we ask particular attention to the comparison between says there were none, and those at the present time, of which he said the rates

were never before half so high: [Specific duties are indicated by the letter ents) following the figures; the other figures ex ress rate per cent ad valorem.]

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So, then, the rates of duty were in most when Jones says there was no tariff, than when under that act which he says imposed an iniquitous tax; and much higher than the existing duties under the act of '83, which he says are 50 per cent higher than ever before.

Was it on this that the Commercial concluded the speech to be a "complete and convincing presentation of democratic doctrine"?

WHATEVER charges are proved against Mr. Cleveland, the stock defence of Harper's Weekly is that "it cannot be doubted that the President is honest in his intentions." If Mr. Curtis does not see that, his manly strength, when his mind was under the circumstances, to assert Mr Cleveland's honesty is to discredit his intelligence, it is because he has stultified himself till he has lost the faculty of discernment. No one but a mugwump would argue that the mental stupidity hood. which entitles a criminal to leniency of judgement, also qualifies him for positions of trust. Mr. Curtis' logic is as anomalous as his "court" flunkeyism is disgust-

THE famous Fox sisters, who forty years loctrine of spirit communication by material manifestations became widely prev alent, have made in New York a public confession of the fraudulent character of widow of the Arctic explorer Kane. A report of the matter represents great consternation among people who thus see the evidences on which they have based their hope of eternal life swept away. Yes; pitiful indeed is the situation of that man English methods, he looks through Enwho has found no better basis for such a lish eyes and lives on English thought hope, and who, if it should be established While he may spend a portion of his time that the rappings are only the cracking of | in this country, his ideas are nevertheless anatomical joints, and the table tippings foreign, and of no more value than those On all bills, aggregate.........334 510 572 1 only the deft exercise of mechanical force,

So English, you know: Harper's Week- | knows, a bonanza to New York and Lonly, in a column devoted to the receptions | don bankers, and Mr. McCulloch may well Jones supported it, and the way they al at the White House, calls the daily hour turn in to help the democrats who repreways support it—never by facts and argu- devoted by the President to the public, a sent in their politics, the Cobden Club, and

ence swept away.

ing, in the future, the time "when Grover own.' The circular scattered here Satur Cleveland was on the throne," and then, day last is essentially the voice of the Brit-That is what the Commercial says of the writing after dinner evidently, it calls the ish press pleading for Cleveland in the President the people's "chief butler." The interest of England and the industrial vas figures may be mixed, but the phrases salage of our own country. Let no one

UNNATURAL PARENTS. When father and mother repudiate people for the strong, clear-minded Secrewould convince people that there was no their own child, the indignation of the tary of the Treasury. They are two very truth in the doctrine. One of the first public is at once heard in execuation of so unnatural a crime; but in these days of free emphasis and detail), was that the fathers | trade, we see not only an attempt to reof the Republic never dreamed of asking pudiate but to fix the parentage on inno-"trusts" as conceived and nurtured by the ive tariff, and that no tariff bill was passed | democrat party. Nobody, we venture to until that date; and that then, for the first | say, ever heard of a "trust" in this country time, the manufactures which had flour- before the election of Cleveland. The ished and grown strong with no protectierm was never used in the campaign of 1884, so the date of their birth is not uncer tion, and the system was then from time | tain. At least it will be found somewhere between 1884 and 1888.

For some reason, however, the demo crat party is ashamed to own their child. It may seem strange, but the fact is out. that they are ashamed of the trusts which and are already very numerous, the little ones all hanging to the skirts of the old folks. We have space to name only the gray bearded progenitors, and the guardian angels who control their operations; who production when the supply becomes too great. Here they are:

The Sugar Trust-Mr. Havemeyer. The Standard Oil Trust—Senator H. B.

The Authracite Coal Trust—Representa

The Whisky Trust—Speaker Carlisle. The Cotton Seed Oil Trust-Southern

The Salt Trust—Wellington R. Burt. These are the six great "trusts" in this ountry, and now note, every man of those amed is a prominent, active democrat politician, who contributes "soap" in great chunks to the democrat campaign fund Possibly we should except Mr. Burt, as he s so difficult of classification that we may do him an injustice. He reminds us of old Dr. Peter Cartwright. The Bishop, annoyed by the doctor's not over saintly manner of opposition to some proposed measure sked him: "Dr. Cartwright are you sanctified?" "Yes, Bishop," came the quick reply, "in spots." Mr. Burt is a democrat no doubt, "in spots," but further than that

trusts," which, by an unnatural impulse those of whom they were begotten are trying before the public to disown. Or the sly, however, there is great affection Sugar Trust was most affectionately embraced by Messrs. Mills and Breckinridge the duties before the act of 1816, when he of the Ways and Means Committee, and ver since it has been the sweetest and dearest (to the people) child in all the group. Be not deceived, brethren, there s no real unpleasantness between these offsprings of democracy, and the demo crat party. It is only in public that there is any appearance of chism between them and if you desire to see these "trusts thrive, if you desire to see them increase in number and arbitrary power, vote for their natural parents, Cleveland and Thur-

MCCULLOCH VS. TARIFF. Our free trade friends are industrially irculating an extract from a book of Mr. McCulloch's, who was secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, and we are glad to say, was one of the ablest financiers who ever held that position. We are more than glad that our democratic friends. after a period of thirty years have caught up with the republican party of that early day, and now appreciate what then was freely acknowledged by Mr. Lincoln and his party, namely, his great financial ability. It seems that not till this campaign, however, did the democrats realize what a great man he is. The democrats never see any virtue in anyone till he reaches his second childhood and through the naeases higher, before the tariff of 1816, tural decay of mental power, repudiates the views entertained in the period of his vigor and active life. Greely, in their estimation, had no wisdom or statesmanship till his powers began to wane, and then suddenly in the senility of his days, he beame a sage. Beecher, likewise in their estimation, blazed out a meteor just as most

people began to recognize his failing pow ers. Thurman was worthy of no honors, till his tottering steps and enfeebled brain gave warning of second childhood. And now omes Mr. McCulloch, seven years after he has passed the natural limit of life, he is eventy-seven years old, rejecting the ideas and principles entertained in the years of clear and his intellectual faculties at their pest, and attempts to teach the people on the great economic questions the opposite doctrine of what he taught in the maturity of his powers, and the vigor of his man

At once, the democrats catch at the palied hand he reaches out to save them, as a drowning man catches at a straw, in the hope that the people will forget that the old man is in his dotage, and labors under the false registration of a mind too feeble go startled the world by the mysterious to think correctly or reason logically Rochester rappings," through which the The best part of it is, however, that in Mr McCulloch's case, self interest—a miserly Carpenter's Supplies of All Kinds! F. A. OBERST spirit is apt to gain the ascendancy as intellectual weakens—is so apparent that no one can be deceived by his new formed those rappings. One of the sisters is the notions. Free trade is Mr. McCulloch's meat. Since 1870 he has been doing a banking business in London, spending much of his time there, and has become essentially an English man. Through long association with English men and of any other foreign banker, who sees in Syrup diluted with 10 parts of would find his evidence of a future exist- free trade, an enlargement of his business Free trade, by reason of greatly increased importations, would be, as everybody

be deceived by the democrat's attempt to palm off the old London banker upon the different men, and we appeal from Mc-Culloch in his dotage to McCulloch in the

otic impulses. cent parties. We refer to the modern As further evidence of Mr. McCulloch's unsoundness of mind we give from the same volume, his views on Suffrage:

vigorous exercise of his powers and patri-

"It is a question," he says, "of supreme imponce, upon the disposition of which the perm cover of our Republican institutions may deper low is this," asked the intelligent foreign look a just before our last Presidential election—how

Our democrat friends are entitled to all the weight on the tariff the opinion of a man who could write such stuff, will carry, and we hope they will swallow the whole lose. He is equally sound on each the tariff and the suffrage, and radically wrong

THAT METHODIST.

The friends of Gov. Hill played with fire when they sought to bring discredit upon Warner Miller by the cry of "that Methodist." The Methodists of New York are strong temperance people and many of them have leaned to the third party move ment; but they are proud of Warner Miller. To touch their denominational sensitiveness is to insure to Mr. Miller more hearty and loyal support. The prohibitionists are making the same mistake

with the same result. Rev. Andrew Sutherland, one of the blest members of the Genesee Conference comes to the defence of Mr. Miller in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, in an article whose logic is as sound as its prem ises are incontrovertible. We have room for only one quotation, which we commend to those people who cannot see how believers in prohibition can work for temperance under license laws. Having shown that expressions of public sentiment give no prospect, in the near future, of anything but license under the existing aw, especially in cities, and that the only hing further that can be done for present relief is to tax the licenses granted under the law, he says:

"Let it be admitted that license is vicious n principle and powerless as a remedy There is a difference between *license* and vation. The state platform of the re publican party says nothing of license nigh or low; but it proposes when licenses re granted under the law as it is now, to impose a heavy tax on the venders of in toxicating liquor."

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THE FALL OF JERICHO.

LESSON IV, FOURTH QUARTER, IN-TERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 28.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. vi, 1-16--Commit Verses 15, 16-Golden Text, Heb. xi, 30-Commentary by Rev. D. M.

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When the power of the Lord was seen on behalf of His people, then the hearts of their enemies failed them and there was no spirit left in them (v. 1). Because there is so little of the power of God manifest today on behalf of His people, by reason of their unbelief, therefore the enemies of God are rebel-

lious and despise His people. As soon as the nation had crossed the Jordan and entered the land Joshua caused to be circumcised all who had been born since they had left Egypt and then they kept the passover on the four teenth day of the month; thus with the re proach of Egypt rolled away, and living in obedience to God, they were ready to go up and possess the land, overcoming all ob-They had also eaten of the fruit of the land, the manna having ceased, and thus they were strengthened for victory (v. 9-12). Another most interesting and important incident is recorded in the closing verses of the fifth chapter, as a last prepara tion for their moving forward. Joshua, by Jericho, sees a man over against him with drawn sword in his hand, and approache him with the question: "Art thou for us or for our adversaries?" The reply is: "As captain of the host of the Lord am I now come." Will Joshua submit to be ruled over and dictated to by another, or will he assert is dignity and reply that he himself is cap hin of this host? Blessed servant of the

Lord, he falls on his face and worships and

ays, in meek subjection and obedience "Jericho was straitly shut up." As if t say, you cannot enter here, nor think to scale these walls, for we are too strong for you But there was one house in the city from whose window hung a scarlet thread and in which was gathered a company of those who feared and trusted in the God of Israel Blessed household of faith and precious sure token of the scarlet line. (See ii, 18-21; vi 22-25.) This present evil world is as cer tainly doomed to judgment as was the city of Jericho, and although it may shut itself up in its fancied self security, the time drawnear when it shall be said "come, my people enter thou into thy chambers and shut th doors about thee; hide thyself as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be verpast; for, behold, the Lord cometh ou of His place, to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity," (Isa. xxvi, 20, 21. n the days of Noah the world that then was being overflowed with water, perished, bu this present world is reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men. (II Pet. iii, 6, 7.) In the lays of Noah they were self indulgent, sorbed in business, and comfortably settled in a doomed world, all indifferent to he righteousness required or the judgment

See, I have given into thine hand Jer Thus said the captain of the Lord's ost to Joshua, and this captain was none ther than the Lord Himself, the same who aid to the Father concerning His followers: The glory which Thou gavest Me I have given them" (John xvii, 22); and who says us: "All things are yours; ye are my ses; go ye, therefore; lo, I am with We have only to thankfully receive, gladly enjoy and hasten to possess fully the land of our inheritance, that thus we may glorify God and honor His name. We have no right to see or fear difficulties of any kind, for He who is with us, whose we are and whom we represent is the Lord God Almight, maker of heaven and earth, the Lord Jesus Christ, once dead but now alive for nore, having the keys of Hades and of

breatened. So also was it in Sodom in th

ys of Lot, and just so was it in Jericho.

If as believers in Christ we do not enjoy the riches of His Grace while we wait for the riches of His Glory, what can it be on our part but pure unbelief? And are we not thereby false witnesses, and guilty of great ingratitude?

3-5. Here are instructions clear and simple for the seven days, and the result of their obedience is plainly stated to be the fall of Jericho, not by their power or might but by the direct hand of God. The men of war, numbering over 600,000 (Num. xxvi, 51), were to compass the city once a day for six days, and on the seventh day they were to do it seven times; seven priests, each with a trumpet of ram's horn, were to precede the ark of the covenant, blowing their trumpets, the armed men going first; but until the seventh time on the seventh day there was no sound of a human voice to be heard (v 0), nothing but the sound of the ram's horns blown by the seven priests who marched be-

6-11. As the Lord commanded Joshua so he commanded the people; nothing added, nothing left out; he was simply God's mouth piece, God's obedient servant, doing His will walking in His ways. The central object in the great procession was the Ark of the Lord and the only sound was that of the seven trumpets; "So the Ark of the Lord compassed the city, going about it once.' Thus they did the first day and returned and lodged in the camp at Gilgal. The place of rolling away the reproach of Egypt, keeping the passover and submitting to the glorious Captain, is the only place to start out from each morning and return to each evening the flesh reckoned dead, "not I but Christ;" the blood cleansing Jesus Himself satisfying and our bodies a living sacrifice into Him each day and hour; this is the starting place in the morning and the resting place in the evening, and as we go forth each day it is to bear the Ark and blow the trumpet; or like Gideon's three hundred let the light shine and blow the trumpet; in other words, bear Christ about everywhere and

forth His praises as Redeemer and King. 12-14. "And the second day they compassed the city once and returned into the camp; so they did six days." Just the same order of march, just the same solemn proession, the blowing of trumpets the only found heard, and the same quiet return to Gilgal without apparently any result; but they were obeying God, and the result was sure in His time.

15, 16. "Shout; for the Lord hath given you the city." If the people of Jericho watched these strange doings with either increasing or decreasing interest, there must have been some excitement when, on the seventh day, instead of turning to camp, they began to compass the city the second time; and when the tidings spread within the city that they were startin the third time, and the fourth, and the fifth. we can almost imagine that by the time Is rael was about to start the seventh time all Jericho was alarmed and crowded the walls to see what would be next. At the appointed time the people shouted with a great shout (v. 20), the wall fell down flat, and except Rahab and all who were with her, every or and every thing in Jericho perished. All was accomplished as God had said.

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Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

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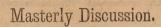
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the supper eaten

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen I think that Ypsilanti is a very good place to return to. I hope, however, that during my remarks you will not become as tired s I am. I am exceedingly weary, and inder the circumstances, I almost consider it an imposition upon you that I should address you this evening. I will however try my best in my humble way to explain to you my ideas on that all-absorbing question that is agitating the minds of the American people—tariff. Wherever you go in our day, wherever you meet people, the conversation almost im mediately drops into politics, and then right-away into the tariff, because everyinstinctively seems to know and fee that this is the main question involved in the present presidential campaign. In orhowever, to discuss this question in telligently, we must first know exactly what the question is. The question before the American people to-day is, whether we want to continue the present tariff system, that is, the protective system, or put something in place of it—something opposed to the protective theory. Now a tariff is the levying of duties upon imported articles The levying of duties on imported articles has two objects in view. Revenues will be raised, needed for the carrying on of the government, but at the same time the protectionist levies and adjusts this duty so that it will protect, foster, and encourage home industry. He levies tariff upon articles of import, the manufacture of which s pursued in the United States, for the two purposes I have mentioned, viz., to raise revenue, and to protect our own in-dustries against competition from abroad Free trade reformers levy duties upon articles for the purpose of raising revenue. This duty protects no industries. Free trade is levying duty simply for the pur-pose of raising revenue, and that, in my opinion, is the radical difference. Now it is a favorite explanation with some of those who are opposed to the protective theory, to style themselves tariff reformers. There are a great many people in this world who are not happy unless they can reform something or somebody, and that somebody is always somebody else. Now reform ought to begin at home, and most all these gentlemen fail to have that reform commence with themselves.
You will notice that fhe tariff reformed

never for a moment entertains the idea of raising a duty. Reform with him is synon-ymous with the lowering of the tariff. He wants to get finally, step by step, perhaps, to free trade. Free trade or revenue tar-iff is what he is after. Now there is in the civilized world no free trade anywhere, but the so-called English system is called free trade by the economists. It is very true that the free trader is not an absolut free trader in everything, but his system is called free trade. Now England levies a great many duties, but they are not or competing articles, or articles that are proluced or manufactured in England. cles that are manufactured in England and compete with foreign manufactures are put on the free list. Now you will remember, and all know, that we had this protective system in this country previous o 1860. It was not a war measure, as the free traders tell us, because the protective tariff was tried in 1860, before the war nd received the signature of President Buchanan, the last democrat President be-fore the war. From 1860 till 1883 that same tariff, passed in 1860, was the law of the land. From time to time changes were made. When it became apparent that a certain article required larger protection against ruinous competitions, duties were raised. In some instances, when it be t was brought about. The 46th Congre the United States to appoint a so-called Tariff Commission. This Tariff Commis the full confidence of the President,

ame apparent that certain articles did no assed an act requiring the President of ion was composed of men who enjoyed who were business men, experienced in manufacturing enterprises and agriculture They went everywhere, all over the country, and informed themselves about the submitted their formulated report to the next Congress, and then this report was handed to the Committee on Ways and Means, and they, for a whole session of Congress, deliberated upon it and finally they brought that report into the House. and it was discussed for weeks and weeks and passed by the other house, and became the law of the land; and to-day we have the tariff of 1883.

Now everybody knows that when you attempt a general revision of the tariff the business world become uneasy; because they do not know what may happen. For 23 years this tariff had been in force. Now what necessity was there when President Cleveland sent his mes sage to Congress, advocating revision of the tariff which had been in force for only our short years. Did the farmers ask for t? No, not a single petition has come in o Congress from the farmers. Did the aboring men ask for it? Not a single petition was received from them in Con-In fact not a single petition has ome asking for a revision of the tariff. Now when people want alterations, they usually send petitions to Congress. They sent petitions asking for an inter-state com-merce law. They sent petitions asking that the Government shall take control of the telegraph companies. Now who asked President Cleveland to make this recom mendation to revise the tariff? The only people who asked for it were the importers of the large seaport cities; New York Baltimore, Boston, etc.—the mugwumps It has been charged, and it has become ap parent that the charge was true, that almost every mugwump was a free trader. gave for their reason for abandoning the republican party that they did not like Mr. Blaine; he was not high-toned enough The mugwump was a free trader, and did not like to have a policy with a protective ystem. They were in sympathy with th democrat party, and were in favor of a tariff only for revenue. Now you all know, every democrat and every republiean knows it, that Mr. Cleveland is some what indebted for the position he occu pies to-day to the mugwumps, so he sent in this message to Congress last December, recommending a general revision of the tariff. Of course, in order to do it a pre text had to be found, and we all know it is very easy, whenever we want to do anything, whether good or bad, to find som pretext for doing so; and there happened to be a large accumulation of money in the treasury of the United States, a so-called surplus. I do not exactly agree with their term. I do not call it a surplus, because if a man has to pay \$250 in two years and a half, and has accumulated \$130 for the purpose of paying off this debt, it cannot be called exactly a surplus, can it? Now we want to bear in mind that the In two years and half 277,000,000 of our bonded debt becomes due. Now how are you going to pay it, unless you have something on hand to pay it with? 277,000,000 seems rather an item. Now we ought to make preparations. I want to say that I have not come to run on the democratic The Ypsilantian 3 Months for 25

upon the tender ear of a democrat, I cannot help it. I am bound to state facts as they are. I am bound to say the democrats stand in holy horror of a surplus. They seem to stand in horror of an accumula tion of money in the treasury. When, three and a half years ago, the democrat party got control of this government, and we turned over the books, and all the money in the treasury to them, it was a nice, snug little sum. You remember that in 1860 or 1861, when the republican party got control of this Government they also ound—well, it was not exactly a surplus—they found a sum in the safe that had got under some dust in some corner, and in his message says that the revenues must be reduced. They are too much. The democrat party ought to have been able to reduce the revolue. The House of Representatives has been under control of the democratic party in the last twenty-two years just eleven years, and the repub-ican party has been in control eleven years. Now the House of Representatives is the only body that can pass a measure relating to the raising or reducing of the revenue Under the Constitution of the United States the House of Representatives is the only body that can do it. The Senate can-not do it under the Constitution. The Senate can only amend, after it reaches them from the House of Representatives; but they cannot originate or pass a bill, uness it has reached them from the House of Representatives, therefore the responsioility rests with the House for increasing or reducing the revenue. Now during the 11 years of democratic control, the reve nues decreased about 6 millions. During he 11 years of republican control of the House of Representatives, the revenue was decreased 32 millions of dollars. The republican party has been always able to

cope with that subject.

If the democratic party had intended to reduce that surplus it could have done so under existing law. In March, 1881, a law was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply any money in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming out standing U. S. bonds, in order that the country may save the interest. Now that law had been observed by the republican Secretaries, but the democrats did not do it because they wanted that surplus to be there, in order to use it as a weapon to break down the protective system. cook that money and let certain national banks have, in the aggregate, 60 millions of dollars, free of charge. They paid no interest. Now Mr. Blaine stated that yes-Free Press is very poor authority. The fact still remains that these banks received 60 millions of the money of the United States, free of charge. They, of course, lend it out, and make interest. It went into their pockets—the interest that ought to have gone into the pockets of the peo-ple. It should have been used in paying

bonds and saving interest.

The President also says, in order to decrease the revenues, we must decrease the tariff duties. It never entered his head that there might be other dues that might be lecreased in order to save the revenues He recommended that the duty on imported articles be decreased, and he labors under the same delusion that many others labor under, viz., that the reduction of duties will be followed by a reduction of revenue, but that is far from the truth. It has been clearly demonstrated that whenever you reduce the duties, an increase o revenue always follows, because whenever you reduce the duties, larger importations will always follow, and the result will be larger revenue. You cannot find a solitary instance where the reduction of the tariff resulted in a reduction of the revenues The revenues become larger. Take, for instance, the reduction of 20 per cent, made on wool in 1883. The very next yearwe imported five millions more of wool under the lower tariff than under the highuse it is more striking than others, bu because it is an important one In my state, in the district in which

live, there is the industry of wood pulp.

I was a member of the 47th Congress, when

the tariff was revised, up to which time the

tariff on paper pulp was 30 per cent of its value. It was then proposed that the duty should be reduced to 10 per cent. I op posed it strenuously, because I said the duty of 30 per cent could not be too high because it made it possible for Europeans to import pulp into this country in spite of the tariff, which was conclusive evidence that the tariff was not too high. But the tariff was cut down from 30 per cent to 10 per cent. What was the result? These figures are taken from the official reports of the Chief of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and they are correct: the four years next before and the four years next after the change of tariff; and find duty on importations of wood pulp amounted to \$14,755 under the 30 per cent tariff, and under the 10 per cent duty it amounted to \$116,330, so that the imports tions of that article increased many times
The lower tariff increased the revenues to ten times what they were under the 30 per cent tariff, showing conclusively that a lowering of the duty increases the revenue. What does this mean? It means that is the duty had not been reduced, at least \$900,000 would have been manufactured in our own country that was manufactured in Europe. It would have given employment to that number of people, and that is what we are after in imposing a protective tar-iff. We want to protect the labor in the United States against competition from abroad. We want to give employment to our own people in preference to the people of other countries—our own country in preference to Europe or anywhere else Now how do the Democratic party revise the tariff? I have told you how Repulicans do it. This bill most be from the committee on ways and means; they are charged with the duty of presenting such bills to the house of representatives. Now this committee consists of thirteen members, eight democrats and five republi-They excluded the minority of the members from participating in their deliberation. The republican members had no more to do with the formulating of that tariff than the man in the moon

This bill was framed by the eight gentle men constituting the majority of that committee. Now who were these gentlemen? You would think that in such an important measure, affecting all the interests of the whole country, amounting to \$7,000,000,000 of manufactuaed produce some business men would have something to say about it. Seven of them are law-You would rather consult a practical business man. The other democrat knows more about the manufacturing busness than the other seven do, though he never paid any attention to it because he is hardly ever in congress; he has a for tune of forty or fifty millions, and it takes him all his time to attend to that. Six are southerners, ex-slave holders, ex-brigadiers, ex-rebels. I venture to say they have not so much manufact-uring industries in all their districts scare the people of the United States, and as you have in your Congressional district somehow he did not scare them worth a here. They do not know anything about manufacturing industries. Now these that mastiff went for the English bull-dog. gentlemen formulated this bill, and did not allow anybody to come before them and plead the cause of any industry. No him again in Vermont and shook him delegation of farmers and manufacturers vigorously. Letting go again he overwas allowed to come before them, not took him somewhere in Maine, and Mr even a member of congress representing a Northern constituency, or a republican party, nor to laud the republican party. I agricultural district or manufacturing inam simply come to discuss the tariff, but terest; nobody except Mr. Havemeyer, of if I should say something that may grate Brooklyn, a great sugar refiner, and we

all know he is a great Democrat, and always contributes handsomely to the demperatic campaign funds.

Now these gentlemen say they want to revise the tariff because they love the laboring men so much. Just think of itsix southern ex-slaveholders, pretending they are so deeply in love with every Northern laborer! It is enough to make a mule laugh! And I have talked to these gentlemen in private conversation. They are amiable gentlemen, and if you talk to them and say, "Are you deeply interested in the Northern laborer?" well, they will smile and say they are. I can-not exactly see how men who forand been overlooked, just six cents. Now merly cracked the whip over their slaves, so much for the surplus. The President and were in the habit of buying labor, could be the friend of free, dignified American labor. When times were hard in the North under the revenue tariff, some men thought they could find better work down south. They went there. A carpenter, say, offered his services to a planter. The planter would say, "you don't expect to find work here do you? I just bought two carpenters yesterday."
Well the tariff bill was passed. When-

ever a man, a republican, charges a demo-crat with being sectional, they immediately start the cry with, "You are waving the bloody shirt." Now I say that this tariff bill is just as sectional as anything could be, and you will find it out for yourselves if you have not found it out already. All their industries are heavily protected. You take one of their industries, rice They protect that very handsomely, 113 per cent. The fact is the duty on rice was raised by some hocus-pocus, by a diff-erent definition of what shall constitute uncleaned rice, whereby they have aised the duty on uncleaned rice 15 per cent. Another is sugar. They have been generous to the laborer, and have reduced ne duty on sugar to 64 per cent, but all our Northern industries have been cut down. Take the state of Michigan,—salt has been ut on the free list. Manufactured lumper, which under the present law has been 16 per cent, is on the free list. Most agriultural products are on the free list Vegetables, whether fresh or salt, or in brine, are on the free list Now is not that free trade? Why is it that Northern industries should be singled out, and Southern industries protected? Now after the Mills bill has become law your wife will want to make a rice pudding. She will take a few handfuls of rice, a Southern product, protected 113 per cent; a few tablespoonfuls of sugar, another Southern product, the duty is 64 per cent; a few pinches of salt, a Northterday, in his speech at Detroit; it is a fact that everybody knows and understands. The Free Press denies it, but the in the future, on a rice pudding, by salt being put on the free list.

Now you take the case of salt, and you gentlemen who have lived in this country before 1860 will remember that in those lays when you had salt on the free list, it sold all along the Great Lakes at \$2.00 per parrel. Then the republican party, in or der to encourage the salt industry, of the United States, put on a tax; a duty of about 15 per cent ad valorem. The result has been thatto-day salt is sold, delivered on the cars, at 55c or 60c per barrel. The contents of a barrel sell for 40c as against \$2.00 under free trade.

Mr. Cleveland says there are four thous and articles on the dutiable ist. Why does ne say that? He ought to know. When he sends in an official list you expect he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But the easiest thing in the world is to verify these fig-It is a matter of addition, and if you take the tariff, and figure up the articles on the dutiable list you will find, in stead of there being four thonsand arti cles, there are one thousand one hundred and twelve. Now it whould have been just as easy for him to say what it was, if he wanted to. He could have found out what it was. He could have said, "John, figure up how many articles there are on the dutiable list," and a clerk could have require that protection, it was taken off. But a general reform of tariff was never attempted till the 46th Congress. In 1883, only five short years ago, a general revision of the tariff ago, a general revision of the tariff was taken indeed in the lower tariff than under the higher tariff. The revenues increased. To day the revenues from wool under the lower tariff have almost doubled. But this that article abroad and the during the same of the sum of the price of lower tariff have almost doubled. But this that article abroad and the during the same of the dutiable list," and a clerk could have done it in five minutes. He says that the price of any article in the United States that the price of any article in the dutiable list, and a clerk could have done it in five minutes. He says that the price of any article in the dutiable list, and a clerk could have done it in five minutes. He says that the price of any article in the dutiable list, and a clerk could have done it in five minutes. He says that the price of any article in the dutiable list, and a clerk could have done it in five minutes. He says that the price of any article in the dutiable list, and a clerk could have done it in five minutes. He says that the price of any article in the dutiable list, and a clerk could have done it in five minutes. took place, and you will all remember how woolen industry I have singled out, not be- ty added. Well, now, Mr. Cleveland nght to know better. I don't want to say ne knows a great deal, but he ought to know better than that, because under his own administration a certain transaction took place that should have opened his eyes. In March, 1887, last year, the war department advertised for bids for 2000 lankets for the United States, each blanket to weigh four pounds. Bids came from American manufacturers and from English manufacturers. The lowest English bid was \$2.19, and the lowest American bid was \$2.50, a difference of 8 cents per pound. Now, if the President is correct, the price of that blanket in England, with the duty added ought to make it \$3.90 in this country. He says the price of an article in the United States is like the price of that arti-cle abroad, with the duty added. Now what becomes of the opinion of President Cleveland? An English firm received that contract, simply to save 31 cents per blanket, and to save \$616 on the whole transaction. That is not right. Now would any of you, to save 31 cents, send over to Eng and to get it, and should the government of the United States buy these articles in England and give the profit to the English manufacturers and workingmen? Is it right? It was done under democratic ad

ministration. There are a great many articles upon which a duty has been levied, in order to build up industry in the United States, and prices have gone down. I know that American genius and American brains and American enterprise can do anything that Europeans can—[a student in the front row—"Why have a tariff then?"] Because, my friend, capital is timid—it needs encouragement. They can do it after they have been encouraged to do it [loud applause]. Now Congress put on a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on plate glass, to see whether it would not be best to encourage the manufacture of that article, and a man named DePauw* did it, and you can now get it at \$1 per sq. ft. Now when I was as young as you, young man, I was a free trader, because I did not know much then. I thought it would be a very nice thing if I could buy all the articles cheap, but I did not take into consideration the fact that wages would be reduced. After I got more sense I became a protectionist. Take an article of more recent date. There was not an ounce of soda ash manufactured in this country. We use about 175 millions of that article. It is used largely in the manufacture of glass and cutlery. The price of that article varied from \$42 to \$48, mostly \$48 per ton. Congress then, in 1883, passed a duty of \$5 per ton on that article. Now, according to Mr. Cleveland and his followers, the price should have risen to \$53 or thereabouts. What did actually take place? A company engaged in the manufacture of this article, at an annual output of 50,-000 pounds. The result is that now, only a few years after, that article sells for \$25 a ton, making a saving of about 3 millions. A protection of \$5 per ton did it. President Cleveland was very bold when

origathe sent in his message. He set on his English free trade bull-dog on our protect-

Cleveland became scared for his English * M. DePauw lost \$619,790 in the manufacture of plate glass before he made it successful.—EDITOR.

Concluded on last page.

Cattle are so cheap in Nevada that the present season will prove a very unprofitable one for stock raisers. Beef is selling at 5 to 51 cents a pound, with few buyers.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury says that he heard some cornet playing from a phonograph which had been repeated more than a thousand times, and all the notes were as clear and distinct as ever.

Paris Industre, without question the most elegant illustrated paper in the world, is to be published in an English edition, and the International News Company, of New York, has the exclusive agency for the United States.

An absent-minded Albany clergyman having forgotten his appointment to attend a funeral, a neighboring cooper, who is gifted with the power of prayer, was called in and performed the function of the minister.

The Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools now numbers 1,220 establishments, scattered throughout the world. There are 11,712 brothers, and 1,070 schools, with 307,387 pupils, besides many colleges and boarding

The doors of St. Paul's Chathedral are kept closed during the week on account of the mischief and indecorum which would take place if they were opened. It is said that even with a restricted right of enterance the cathedral is constantly polluted.

The Country Court House at Pittsburg, Pa., cost nearly \$3,000,000. The tower rises to a height of 420 feet. It has a bridge over which the prisoners pass between the court-rooms and the fail, which is modeled after the famous Bridge of Sighs" in Venice.

The oldest woman's club in the United States is the Woman's Physiological Institute of Boston. Forty-one years ago it was organized with the purpose of promoting the more perfect ealth of woman. There is one surviving charter member, a Mrs. Hobbs, and she is eighty years old.

An old writer says: "A long chin declareth a man to be peaceable, yet a babbler. They that have little chins are much to be avoided and taken heed of, for they are full of impiety and wickedness, and are spies like unto serpents. If the end of the chin be round, it is the sign of nice manners; but the chin of a real man is square.'

It is said of Samuel J. Randall that there is hardly another man in public life who is so poor. The plain brick house in Washington is owned by Mrs. Randall. The Randall estate does own a large tract of Southern iron and coal lands which he hopes some day will be worth something to his children. The lands are not developed. When they are they may be worth millions.

Miss Lois M. Royce, the little schoolteaching heroine of the Western blizzards, has received the pair of artificial feet to provide which teachers and others in Boston contributed the means, and they have already proved wonderfully efficient. She writes: "They fit so far admirably, and I walk very well with them. I walked to the carriage this afternoon just by taking hold of my father's arm.

German journalism has just entered ment to learning, and who wanted to see Germany free from the influence of scholastic pedantry, established at Leipsic a monthly periodical in the German language, in which he showed great skill in dealing with the questions which interested him. Thomasius' monthly lived two years, and was the first journal or periodical printed in the German language.

Philadelphia has a new religious sect whose title is fearfully and wonderfully constructed. It is "The Ecclesia of Israel; the Cyipz or Worshipping Congregation of Our Father's Kingdom on But I am afraid that you will forget Earth." They have revised the opening sentences of the Lord's Prayer so that they read: "Our father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy hand of power our souls do fear; thine ear of love our prayers do hear; thy voice of light illumines our feet; unto thy house our steps we bend, eternity with thee to spend; thy kingdom has come; now let thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.'

John A. Robinson, of Norwich, Conn. had a horror of being buried alive, and so he left directions as to the manner of his burial after he should have seemed to have died. His body was to be kept three days before being placed in the vault so close that a person could readily get out. A hammer was to be placed near his right hand, and a lamp was to burn in the sepulcher for three days and three nights. Mr. Robinson apparently died not long ago and these directions were faithfully carried out; and as he has not been heard from since he is believed to be undoubtedly dead.

A correspondent writing from the Indian Territory, says that the widow then Lieutenant Rucker, while stationed at Fort Gibson Cherokee Nation, married a Miss Coody, whose mother was a daughter of a sister of the Cherokee chief, John Ross, who ruled over the nation for a period of forty-years. The establishment of this Cherokee right by blood, which is required of all Cherokees who have served their connection with the nation beyond a year, would entitle Mrs. Sheridan to one - eighteen - thousandth undivided share in 14,000,000 acres of land, and a an annual interest of \$140,000 is paid to the Cherokees.

A farmer near Orlando, Fla., saw in the sand the trail of what he thought, was a very big snake. He followed it, and after ten minutes' trailing, came upon the largest serpent he had ever upon the largest serpent he had ever seen. It was engaged in swallowing a behind them, he playfully put a hand on behind them, he playfully put a hand on rabbit, and the farmer waited and watched the operation. After the rabbit had disappeared he walked forward away in astonishment and in very vigor to get a good shot at the monster, ous resistance. As they tured around which, according to his story, at once he saw that they were total strangers. reared up its head as high as a good His confusion was so great that the sized man and began racing back and | could not say a word; but it must have forth before him, drawing nearer each time, hissing and darting out its tongue." The farmer shot and broke dawned on the two ladies, and they betongue." The farmer shot and broke the snake's back, and another shot killed it. It was a "coach-whip" snake, of their laughter the gentleman beat a paid \$25,000 for Bierstadt's "Domes of of the boa constrictor family, and measured sixteen feet and two inches in length and was four inches wide across the head.

THE HOME.

In Sixty Seconds-Professional Beggars-Mistaken Identity-Curiosities, etc.

A Fallen Sycamore.

The hyacinth's pure purple bells
Had rung the chimes that herald May,
The dogwood's snow in wooded dells
Was shimmering mid the tender green, And willows hung their verdant screen Above the brook that sang and sang, Till with its rhythmic roundelay
The wide air rang,

I strayed along the tuneful stream

Where I had roamed glad years ago,
And caught a glimpse of darting beam

Within a pool's clear depths, that made
A mirror for o'enhanging shade:
Across my path beside the shore
There lay in cruel overthrow,
A Symmore

No hoary bole that toppled down O'ertaken by age, but one whose boughs
Geemed fair to lift a leafy crown
Long Summers yet, had not dark fate
Laid low its pride and gracious state;
Upon it arms no nests were hung;
Around its gray and withered brows
No young leaf clung.

Before my feet, a lifeless thing,
Supine it lay, to never know
Again the ecstacy of spring
Lead upward through each thrilling vein,
Then to my eyes an olden pain,
Unhealed by time brought burning
terrs: tears;
That dumb dead tree made fresh that woe of

buried years. -Clinton Scollard in the Travelers' Record.

All Done in Sixty Seconds. "Well, well, don't fret; I'll be there

in a minute.'

But, my friend, a minute means a good deal, notwithstanding you affect to hold it of no consequence. Did you ever stop to think what may happen in a minute? No. Well, while you are murdering a minute for yourself and one for me, before you get ready to sit down to the business we have in hand. I will amuse you by telling some things that will happen meantime.

In a minute we shall be whirled

around on the outside of the earth by its diurnal motion a distance of thirteer miles. At the same time we shall have gone along with the earth, in its grand ourney around the sun, 1,080 miles Pretty quick traveling, you say? Why that is slow work compared with the rate of travel of that ray of light which just now reflected from that mirror made you wink. A minute ago that ray was 11,160,000 miles away.
In a minute, over all the world, about

eighty new-born infants have each raised a wail of protest at the fates for thrusting existence upon them, while as many more human beings, weary with the struggle of life, have opened their lips

to utter their last sigh.

In a minute the lowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 990 vibrations, while the highest tone reached you after making 2,228,000 vibrations. In a minute an express train goes a mile and a Cleveland street car 32 rods; the fastest trotting horse 147 9-13 rods and an average pedestrian of the genus homo has got over 16 rods.

In each minute in the United States,

night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of beer have to go down 12,096 throats, and 4,830 bushels of grain

If there were a box kept at the city-hall in the City of Cleveland into which every minute a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the city debt had to be dropped, the sum so dropped each minute of the whole year would be eightyseven cents.

How about National finances? Well, sir, in the same way, each minute, night and day, by the official reports for the year 1886, the United States collected German journalism has just entered on its third century. In 1688 Christian Thomasius who thought that the exclusive use of Latin was an impediately supported by the support of the support of the support of silver and the support of the support of silver and silver and the support of silver and the support of silver and si mined in that time.

Now in the residue of figures I give you will remember that they represent so much for every minute in the year. All the preceding figures should considered. And remember, also, that well the time, hereafter, Italking are about facts connected with the whole United States.

The telephone is used 595 times, the telegraph 136 times. Of tobacco 925 pounds are raised, and part of it has been used in making 6,673 cigars and

that we are talking about a minute sixty seconds of time. No? Well, then every minute 600 pounds of wool grow in this country, and we have to dig sixty-one tons of anthracite coal and 200 tons of bituminous coal, while of pigiron we turn out twelve tons and of steel rails three tons.
In this minute you have kept me wait-

ing fifteen kegs of nails have been made twelve bales of cotton should have come from the fields and thirty-six bushels of grain gone into 149 gallons of spirits, while \$66 in gold should have been dug out of the earth. In the same time the United States Mint turned out gold and silver coin to the value of \$121, and forty acres of the public domain have been sold or given away.-Cleveland

Cases of Mistaken Identity. A friend of the Listener's tells him

this morning that he fancies the hero of the story related vesterday of a lady's mistaken salutation of a strange man on the street as her husband. His story, however, differs a little from that told yesterday. He was walking along School street when a lady took him suddenly by the arm and exclaimed: of General Sheridan has Cherokee blood in her veins. According to this writer her father, General Rucker, and at the same moment made an effort to escape from the lady's familiar grasp. "Why, what is the matter with you?" she said; and then she looked very hard at him, and suddenly dropped his arm was originally in three volumes, but by and turned very red, looking around in the insertion of wood cuts, manuscripts. complete confusion; and from the haste with which she joined another gentle-man behind him, the Listener's friend was convinced that, having become separated from her escort on the crossing, she had mistakenly fixed upon some one who resembled him physically, towit, himself. As everybody knows this is not an infrequent mistake, though like share in \$3,000,000 of funds held it is generally discovered before it has gone so far as this abrupt lady carried

> The hero of this incident, by the way, relates an odd mistake of his own, of the same kind. Walking along Tremont street one day, he saw, as he supposed, his sister and his cousin looking in at the window of a picture store, with their hasty retreat.—Boston Transcript.

Proverbs About Wind. Cats with their tails up and hair ap- ably a fable.

Hunters say that the direction in which the loon flies in the morning will be the direction of the wind next day. Magpies flying three or four together and uttering harsh cries predict windy

weather.

Anvil shaped clouds are very likely to be followed by a gale of wind.

The vernal equinoctial gales are stronger than the autumnal.

If it blows in the day it generally hushes toward evening. If small white clouds are seen to collect together, their edges appearing rough, expect wind. A light yellow sky at sunset presages

If the full moon rises red expect

A very red sky in the east at sunset indicates stormy winds.

Heavy, white, rolling clouds in front of a storm denote high wind.

The sharper the blast The sooner 'tis past.

A gale moderating at sunset will increase before midnight, but if it moderates after midnight the weather will im-

Wind storms usually subside about sunset, but if they do not the storm will probably continue during the following

Look out for a blow, Fast rise after a low (barometer), Precedes a stormy blow. Always a calm before a storm. No weather is ill If the wind is still.

Every wind has its weather. Wind in the West, weather is best; Wind in the East, neither good for man or beast.

-Boston Journal.

: Professional Reggars. It is pretty well known that a great many apparent cases of distress are fictitious, and at least four-fifths of the street beggars are impostors, but it is to be hoped that very few benevolent people are so highly deceived as the lady vho recently investigated the wants of

some pensioners on her bounty.
"Where is the blind man?" she asked, of a little girl she met at the door of the tenement house.
"He's readin' the paper, mum."
"Ah! where is the deaf man?"

"He's talkin' politics with the dumb "And what has become of the para-

lytic?" 'He's abed, mum." "That's strange! He ought to be run-ning a race," said the lady, sarcastically.
"He is the only honest beggar in the ouse. Why is he in bed?"
"Because he's dead."—Golden Days.

People's Kitchens.

Berlin has an institution known as the people's kitchens," which is remarkale in its way. These kitchens were esablished fifteen years ago by benevolent people, who subscribed the necessary capital. They are now self-supporting oncerns that yearly add to their capital and constantly increase in number, and yet in them working men can get a comortable dinner for a sum varying from 3 to 7 cents, and he can meet his com-rades in a comfortable, well-warmed room, and rest and read the paper while he eats his mid-day meal. The number of kitchens is fifteen, and each of them applies from three hundred to five hundred workmen with a daily dinner at the ost mentioned. Each kitchen is managed by a local committe of honorary nembers, who look carefully into all the details to see that good food, well prepared, is served, and take charge of the accounts.

Curiosities of Cost.

A New York lady had a solitaire diamond ring for which she paid \$48,000. The costliest string of pearls in the country belongs to a New York lady, and cost \$51,000.

A sixteenth century vellum manuscript, with six paintings by Giulio Clovis, cost the Lenox library \$12,000. Sir Donald Smith of Montreal has the costliest piano ever made in this coun-It cost when landed in Montreal

Mr. H. G. Marquand of New York is the possessor of the costliest billiard in the country. The price was \$26,000.

The late Mrs Morgan paid \$250,000 for her necklace. Mrs. Hicks Lord is the owner of a diamond necklace which cost \$250.000.

At the Morgan sale Mr. Walters of Baltimore is reported to have paid \$18,-000 for the peachblow vase, which is about seven and a half inches high.

Sir Donald Smith is the possessor of the highest priced painting in Canada, "The Communicants," by Jules Breton. Cost at the Seney sale \$45,000.

Mr. J. W. Mackay furnished about \$75,000 in weight of silver, and paid \$120,000 for the work on his dinner service, which thus represents \$195,000.

The most expensive sideboard ever made in the United States is owned by Judge Harry E. Packer of Mauch Chunk, Pa. It covers the whole side of a room and cost \$47,000. It is a marvel of elaborate and beautiful carving.

The highest priced piano in America is owned by Mr. H. G. Marquand af New York. The works were made in America and the case, which was built in London, was designed and painted by Alma Tadema. It cost \$46,000.

Mr. J. F. Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., paid \$10,000 to J. W. Bouton for a bible. It was originally in three volumes, but by engravings, etchings, had been expanded to sixty imperial folio volumes.

In the Lenox library is a perfect copy of the Mazarian or Guttenburg bible, the first book printed with movable types. It is worth \$25,000 and nothing better has ever been done since. Mr. Brayton Ives of New York has an imperfect copy for which he paid \$15,000.

The famous picture by Messonier, called "1807," was painted for the late Mr. A. T. Stewart. At the sale of his gallery Mr. Henry Hilton bought it for \$66,500, and presented it to the Metropolitan museum, where it now hangs, the costliest painting in America.

Of the original edition of the sonnets of William Shakspeare, published by George Daniel of London in 1609, there are two perfect copies. One is in the British museum. For the other Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York paid \$5,000. It is a little book about seven by tour inches in size.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran of Washington paid the highest recorded price for an American picture. It is Church's "Nithe Yosemite," but as, at the distribu-tion of his effects, the picture brought less than \$6,500, the first price was prob-

tion in Accord.

If You Must Take the Pills Don't Chew Them-Suicides in

Olden Times. At the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday morning, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., took for his text Acts xvi, 28 and 29: "He drew out the sword, and would have killed nimself, supposing that the prisoners had been fled. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm." The sermon was as follows:

Here is a would be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and according to the Roman law, a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped

must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner; and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeened for three or four years, then the sheriff must be endungeened for three or four years; and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered entital nunishment then the sheriff must. ed capital punishment, then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment. The sheriff had received especial charge to keep a sharp look-out for Paul and Silas. The government had not had confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural.

natural.

Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the strength of the must therefore die, rather than go under the strength of the s he must therefore die, rather than go under the excentioner's axe on the morrow and suf-fer public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his own decease. But before the sharp, keen, glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart, one of the unloosened prisoners ar-rests the blade by the command: "Do thy-self no harm."

self no harm."

In olden time and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demost-thenes poisoned himself when told that Alex-ander's ambassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Casar, took his own life, and after to Julius Cæsar, took his own life, and after three times his wounds has been dressed tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey the conqueror. Hanibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide. Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow, Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of opium, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans arous-ed all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill he was resuscitated from

utmost medical skill he was resuscitated from the stupor of the opiate.

Times have changed, and yet the American conscience needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated aftunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, demestic infelicity, dyspeptic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misantrophy are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by firearns. More cases of felo de se in the last two years than any two years of the world's existence, and more in the last mouth than in any twelve months. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it thing wrong about quitting this life when it becomes disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that ever lived have committed self destruction, but always in dementia, and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. which he hushed tempests either of sea or

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had none grander than Hugh Miller. Great for science and great for God. He came of the best Highland blood, and was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stonemason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in the old ory of what he had seen of God in the old

story of what he had seen of God in the old red sandstone.

That man did more than any being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he struck his tuning fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he brought geology and theology accordant in divine worship. His two books, entitled "Footprints of the Creator" and the "Testimony of the Rocks" proclaimed the banns of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep, and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side the cruel instrument having had two bullets—one for him and the other for the grusmith who at the coroner's inquest was examining who at the coroner's inquest was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the bestification of Hugh Miller, after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of

No one doubted the piety of William Cowper, the auther of those three great hymns, "Oh, for a closer walk with God," "What arious hindrances we meet," "There is a buntain filled with blood." William Cower, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles esly, who shades with Isaac wants and Charles resley the chief honors of Christian hymnogy. In hypochondria he resolved to take sown life and rode to the river Thames, it found a man seated on some goods at the ery point from which he expected to spring, ind rode back to his home and that night treew himself upon his own knife but the that rode back to his nome and that hight black whimself upon his own knife, but the blade broke, and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope parted. No wonder that when God mercifully delivered him from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable.

God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform; He plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm.

Blind unbelief is sure to err And scan his work in vain; God is his own interpreter, And he will make it plain.

While we make this merciful and righteous

allowance in regard to those who were plung-ed into mental incoherence, I declare that that man who in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between his body and his soul goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelations xxi, 8, "Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Revelations xxii, 15, "Without are dogs, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers." You do not believe the New Testiment? Then, perhaps, you believe the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life others? God gave you a special trust in your life. He made you the custodian of your life as he made you the custodian of your life as he made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike back assailants, two eyes to watch for invasion, and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a milderime compared with the assassination of yourself, but we will never get there either by self immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain molation or impenitency. All our sins slain in the third way in the letter compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust, it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep, it is treason to a natural law and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God in the Bible looked upon this grims. I point you to the request visiting.

this crime, I point you to the rogues' picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is the man who chased little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who stature chasing four. Here is the man who He prefers caks to sycamor

parently electrified indicate approaching wind.

If swine be restless and grunt loudly there will be much wind.

Pigs can see the wind.

Hunters say that the direction in Hunters say that the Hunters say t then the giants plants the hilt of the sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires, the coward, the suicide. Here is Ahithophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend David in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom, and joining that fellow in his attempt at parrieide. Not getting what he wanted by change of polities, he takes a short cut out of a disgraced life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech, practically a suicide. He is with an army, bombarding a tower when a woman in the tower takes a grind stone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in his cracked skull he commands his armor bearer: "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post mortem photograph in the book of Samuel. But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wonder, in this day when we have a book revealing Auron Burras a pattern of virtue and ing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and in this day when we uncover a statue to George Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of his pretended apostles —a betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscarlot white! Yet this man by his

minus, and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if a man ever had—what with his destroyed property, and his body all affame with insufferable carbuncles, and everything gone from his home except the chief curse of it, a pestiferous wife and four garrylous, people nelting him. wife, and four garrulous people pelting him with comfortless talk while he sits on a heap of ashes scratching his scabs with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph:
"All the days of my appointed time will I
wait till my change come."
Notwithstanding the Bible is against this

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacles of those who have hurled themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it, and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase.

crease.
What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the foldand how we die, why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next?
And when our existence here becomes troublesome, why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections, and consider it after you go to your homes; there has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an infidel. I challenge all the ages, and I challenge the whole universe. There never challenge the whole universe. There never has been a case of self destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glori-

the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected him.
You say it is a business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is that, or it is that, or it is that, or it is that, or his that, or his electrical currents, or it is the acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity which practically says: "If you don't like this life get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, to persecutions to suffer, no gout to terment, or you will land where there will be everything giorious and nothing to pay for it." Infideligiorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelicy always has been apologetic for self-immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason"

tion. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read there was a marked increase of self slaughter.

A man in London heard Mr. Owen deliver his intidel lecture on socialism and went home, sat down and wrote these words: "Jesus Christ is one of the weakest characters in history, and the Bible is the greatest possible deception," and then snot himself. David Hume wrote these words: "It would be no crime for me to divert the Nile or the Danube from its natural bed. Where, then, can be

and the child lunatic, and the potency with which he hushed tempests either of sea or brain.

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual great for God. He came of the best Highland blood, and was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stonemason, the world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of the people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of the world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of the people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of the world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of the people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of the world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority and the world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a long in finite leaves and infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide and inside and inside proper a

rumble of a street car.

I have sometimes heard it discussed whether the great dramatist was a Christian or not. I do not know, but I know that he considered appreciation of a future existence the mightiest hindrance to self-destruction.

For who could bear the whips and scorns of time, tumely,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quictus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life.
But that the dread of something after death—
The undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveler returns—puzzles the will?

My friend, if ever your life through its abrasions and its molestations should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider your-self as worse than others. Christ himself was tempted to cast himself from the roof of the temple; but as he resisted, so resist ye. Christ came to medicine all our wounds. In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it worse than you will ever have it have gone songful on the way. Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as he the chronology of nations, your death as well as your cradle.

Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock that night. 'The four hundred twelve o'clock that night. The four hundred and thirty years were not up at eleven, and one o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By his grace make not the worst of things, but the best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as has been a chain of iron. For the asking—and I do not know to whom I speak in this august assemblage, but the word may be especially appropriate—for your asking you may have the same grace that was given to the Italian martyr Algerius, who, down in the darkest dungeons, dated his letter from the "delectable orchard of the Leonine prison."

And remember that this brief life of ours is surrounded by a rim, a very thin but very important rim, and close up to that rim is a great eternity, and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates

molation or impenitency. All our sms slain by the Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a church divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid part before us. the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God, whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality!

Gladstone has again laid his hand to the ax.

TAKING A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

How the Columbia River Salmon Wheel Exterminates the Finny Tribe.

The man who invented the Columbia River salmon wheel was a genius. The laziest fisherman who ever baited a hook exhibits this great faculty. could ask no easier way of landing a fish. And only the fact that it can fests itself by wide nostrils, short neck, only be used at certain points on the and eyes set directly in front. stream prevents this machine from exterminating the salmon in one season. describes it: Imagine a common undershot wheel with the buckets turned the wrong way about. This is self in a long or deep upper lip. Large set in a high narrow flume near the self-esteem gives one dignity, self-conbank of the river, where the current is trol and perfect independence. very swift. From the down-stream end right fences, formed by pickets driven closely together into the bottom of the and stability. river, and wired to keep them from washing away. Just above the wheel (which is some ten feet in diameter), at the up-stream end, is a platform, from which a box-flume runs to the shore. Now let us see how it works. When

the salmon are running, as everybody knows, they come up in the Columbia River by millions. The stream is very deep and a huge percentage always succeed in getting to the breeding grounds in safety. When salmon are running up a river they are constantly on the lookout for small streams in which to spawn. Also where the current is very swift they are unable to make headway in the center of the stream, and consequently seek the more quiet water near the bank. these two instincts the inventor of the fish wheel took a mean advantage. At the Caseades, for instance, where the water is very swift, he sets his wheel. Here come the fish, hugging the bank by thousands—the great black fellows, from two to four feet long, heading resolutely up stream. Nothing can turn them backward. That wonderful instinct of nature which insures the preservation of species is no-where better developed than in a salmon. But in this instance it proves his destruction. Now they are just below that widespread fence. The current which is rushing through the flume and turning the big wheel at a lively pace attracts their attention. The upper fence, which sets nearly square across the stream, makes quiet water here, and this flow seem to come from the bank. This, to a salmon's mind, is evidently the mouth of a shallow creek. Here is a spawning ground to our liking, and up this little stream we go. So they crowd up between the two narrowing toward the fatal wheel. The first fish reaches it, goes with a rush to overcome the current, is caught by a bucket and up he goes high in the air. while every bucket brings up another and another, till there is a procession of ascending fish. At the top the velocity throws the fish violently upon the platform, from which he shoots down the flume to a great tank on the shore. Here come the fish crowding each other forward to that busy wheel. None can go under nor to one side. None will go back. And once a school starts for a wheel the owner can consider that he has a title deed to the entire lot.

One wheel will run a cannery. Day and night while the run lasts, city than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life, to have no doubt their happiness. The dear Lord took about their happiness. The dear Lord took state into perfect safety. How Christ feels toward the insane, you may know from the kind way he treated the demoniac of Gadara and the child lunatic, and the potency with the middle of the river the middle of the river the same book.

Rouseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, under certain circumstances, were apologetic for self immolation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people's rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. come flying up the wheel and shooting down the flume in a continuous stream. lumbia. Many canneries are idle this season, and the fisherman's price per fish is rising every year. Surely engine of destruction is largely the

> The California wine growers find the market overstocked. Their cellars are filled with wine and a big crop of grapes is being gathered. They proose to reduce production by distilling nferior grapes into brandy, increasing the raisin crop and exporting most to other wine-growing countries.

A Good Kind of Face to Have.

Memory of Events: This is shown by wide, full forehead in the center. Reasoning Power: A high, long,

exhibits this great faculty. Moral Courage: This faculty mani-

Language: This faculty is exhibited in many parts of the face, particularly A writer in the Livermore Herald thus by a large mouth and large, full eyes,

open wide.
Self-esteem: This faculty shows it-

Firmness: The presence of this facof the flume, extended outward at an ulty, when very large, is indicated by angle of forty-five degrees, are two up- a long broad chin. Firmness is synony-

Perception of Character: This is indicated by a long, high nose at the lower end or tip. This faculty is very useful, if not indispensable, to a judge in the exercise of the functions of his

Powers of Observation: The situation of this faculty is in the face just above the tip of the nose, filling out the forehead to a level with the parts on each side of the nose. It is a fac-

Conscientiousness: This is shown in the face by a square jaw, a bony chin, prominent cheek bones, and a general squareness of the features of the entire face. To be conscientious means that one has sense of justice, honesty of purpose, rectitude of character, and moral courage.

Husband (a bow-legged man, at Saratoga)—"Shall we ride or walk, my dear?" Wife—"We will ride, John, love, you look better in a car-



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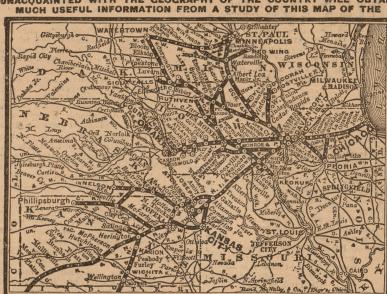
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STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

-Edward Deputy, a wealthy farmer living at Fairmount, has gone violently insane over politics. He has become a raving maniac. —Near Macomb while gathering hickory nuts George Laughlin, a farmer, fell from a tree and fractured his skull, death resulting.

—Ryder Camp No. 218, Sons of Veterans, was instituted at Oquawka. L. O. Campbell was elected captain, and Walter Stultz first

—In consequence of an alarming outbreak of scarlet fever, the public schools of Rose-ville have been closed. Quarantine has been —At Morris, Jim Kelley, who shot Thomas Reynolds, and who has since claimed to be suffering from delirum tremens while under guard of officers at his home, escaped.

—Miss Lizzie Davidson eloped with A. A. Firkins, of Moline, who has been employed at Kirkwood. The couple drove to Monmouth, where they were married, after which they took the train for Moline.

-Mulliken, the wife murderer, who escaped from jail at Shawneetown has been recaptured. He had lost his way in the woods about eight miles from the city. He is sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 23.

The Northwestern Gun Club Association of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa held a shooting tournament with live birds and clay pigeons at Warsaw. A number of prizes were won and good scores were made.

—Louis Reynolds, for years engineer at No. 4 shaft, south of Streator, was struck by a swit.h engine on the Santa Fe while returning from work, his body being literally

—John K. Lane and Maurice Mitchell, Highway Commissioners for Danville Town-ship, were indicted at Moweaqua for charg-ing illegal fees and conspiracy to defraud the township by not letting the bridge contract to the lowest bidder.

—The grand jury returned seventy indictments against Rockford saloonists after ten days' session. Every saloon man is indicted. Twenty-three dealers have been retailing liquors without any city license during the last six months.

—At Aurora Thomas Costello got drunk and was locked in jail. Twice during the night he made attempts to hang himself. Once he was cut down by an officer and the second trial failed because his string was not strong enough to hold him up.

-Another natural gas well has been struck at Sparta. The gusher was found in well No. 3, in St. Peter's sandstone, at a depth of 883 feet. The gas is flowing from a five-inch pipe and burns to a height of thirty feet. The find caused great rejoicing.

—John Collier, nine years old, is under arest for losse stelling. He is the yourgest.

rest for horse stealing. He is the youngest brother of the notorious Collier family of Fairmount, who have all served terms in the county jail for petty crimes. The horse was stolen from James Smith, a well-to-do farmer, and sold for \$3 to an Italian living here. -The eleventh annual convention of the

Shelby County Sunday School Association was held at the Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville, with a good attendance. Addresses were made by E. A. McCracken, P. P. Laughlin, B. M. Silver, the Rev. J. M. Williams, and Knox P. Taylor, of Bloomington. -Warren Green received a verdict of \$750 against Walter Smith, father of a large family

ly, living near Potomac, for the seduction of Green's wife. Catherine Eads received a verdict of \$7,500 against the city of Hoopes-ton for sustaining a compound fracture of the leg while walking on a defective side-

—S. W. Allerton, of Chicago, has just made an offer to the president of the Platt County Agricultural Fair of \$500 for the best 100 acres of corn raised in the county in best 100 acres of corn raised in the county in 1889, the president of the Agricultural Society to select two judges. H. D. Peters, the president, immediately replied, accepting the offered premium, and appointed F. E. Bryant, of Bement, and Colonel Thomas Bondurant, of Delano, as the judges.

—At Springfield the State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners have decided to locate leg was broken.

-At Springfield the State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners have decided to locate a special officer at the Union Stock Yards to prevent the slaughter and shipment of animals affected with "lumpy jaw," a disease which is at present unusually prevalent in the state. The appointment will be made on the assurance that the managers of the Stock Yards and the local health officers will converse in carrying out the object which the

board has in view.

--At Highland, meager reports were received of a traction engine boiler explosion miles north, resulting in the instant death of one man and four others being seriously wounded. Christ Rafferman, proprietor of the engine and engineer, were instantly killed by flying fragments. Hugh Rice, standing near the threshing machine, received serious injuries from a piece of flying iron; william Hensel, both legs and one arm broken; william Arbert, one arm and one leg broken; Julius Schneider, seriously mipured on the back of the head. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Pieces of the engine were blown a distance of fifty to one hundred yards.

yards.

—The state convention of anti-horse thief societies was held in Mt. Sterling. The address of welcome was delivered by Harry Higbee in a very neat speech, which was reponded to by the president, A. L. Sparks, of Bushnell. Eighty delegates, representing forty-two lodges or societies, were present, but as the meetings were held with closed doors the public will not learn the proceedings. The officers-elect for the coming year are: J. R. Hill, of Edinburgh, president, D. L. Crawford, of Walnut Grove, vice president; G. H. Hall, of Alexandria, grand secretary; J. C. Cadwallader, of Bushnell, grand treasurer; J. K. Fox, grand master. After closing routine business the convention adounced to meet in October, 1888.

MICHIGAN.

-There are a number of cases of Diphtheria in Deer Lake, a suburb of Ishpeming. -Dr. Dakin, of Detroit, to the jury in the case of the death of George V. Brockie, said "whisky pneumonia" killed him-a sudden cold taken when the lungs were overheated by intoxication

-John Torrent, of Muskegon, who owns the patent on the form of logturners used in most modern sawmills, is now seeking \$240 from each millowner in the upper peninsula

who uses one of the devices.

—Mrs. A. Farling, of the Soo, went to her backdoor one night recently to empty some ashes. As she stepped out she was attacked by some unknown wretch, who stabbed her three times seriously, but not fatally.

-There has been a disagreement between the members of the firm of Boag & Mackey, candy manufacturers, of Port Huron, and at last accounts they were engaged in the pastime of locking each other out of the institu-

—In Circuit Court, at Adrian, five girls, inmates, of the Industrial Home, Clara Rice, Minnie Dulais, Minnie Conklin, Mary Panyarl, and Maude Bagley, pleaded guilty to charge of arson, having tried to burn Cros-

well Cottage, Sept. 30. -Coldwater abandoned its gas well after having spent about \$6,000 in the freak, and it will now see if it can swamp it, take in the seams, set the buttons farther back, and ut it on the market as a mineral water well

-Mayor Haynes, Port Huron, has persistently refused to sign certain sewer contracts, because it has been impossible to collect sewer assessments. However, in his absence re-cently, the president of the council signed some, and there is trouble brewing.

his face in the rivulet from which he had at-

Oats, 35 bushels; corn, 64 bushels of ears;

-At Manistee, the Manistee & Northeastern Railway Company had purposed to lay its track in front of the Sorensen house. To this Mrs. Sorensen objected and ordered the men to stop work. When they laughed at her she appeared with a revolver and stopped the work. She was arrested.

work. She was arrested.

—At Grand Rapids, Gustave Werner, a young man employed in Leitell's machine works, was killed by a boiler explosion. He lighted the fires in the furnaces before the usual hour this morning, and was alone in the building at the time. The structure was damaged to the extent of \$2,000.

-Two of a kind. Tekonsha has two drug —Two of a kind. Tekonsha has two drug stores, two hardware stores, two grocery stores, two boot and shoe stores, two drygoods stores, two photograph galleries, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, two harness shops, two butcher shops, two barber shops, two saw mills, two drays, two ball clubs, two doctors, two ministers and two cemeteries.

doctors, two ministers and two cemeteries.

—The University of Michigan has now enrolled 1,649 students. This is the largest number that have ever entered at this time of the year. After this time last year 227 students matriculated. If as many more enter this year the total will be 1,876, or the largest number attending any American college. Three hundred and fifty-six freshmen by entered the literary department.

—Something of a ripple was caused at East Sagnaw by the arrest of Henry Gamble, a prominent lumberman, on complaint of his wife, who names Miss Catharine Burns as the woman in the case. Miss Burns is a handsome young woman, who has hitherto moved in select girdles in Saginay City. Mrs. Cam. in select circles in Saginaw City. Mrs. Gamble's sworn statement is sensational. The husband asserts that he is the victim of his wife's jealousy and that he is innocent.

—At the United States fish hatchery in Alpena there are now about 100,000 shoal trout eggs. They are from Middle Island, and the collection of the eggs and their transportation here has been under the management of Henry Bolton. The hatchery superintendent will attend to the hatching of the fish, and when they are ready to be planted Mr. Bolton will convey them to Long Lake, their future home. their future home.

—Lake shipments of ore from the Lake Superior region for the week ending Wednesday, Oct.10, aggregated 161,584 gross tons, a gain over the shipments for the corresponding week of 1887 of 105,616 tons. Shipments from different points for the week were as follows: Marquette, 30,026 tons; Escanaba, 84,225 tons; St. Ignace, 3,039 tons; Ashland, Wis., 16,526 tons; Two Harbors, Minn., 27,768 tons. By ranges the shipments to date are: Marquette range, 1,482,426 tons; Gogebic range, 1,033,060 tons; Menominee range, 884,960 tons; Vermillion range, 327, 439 tons. -Lake shipments of ore from the Lake

—Chris Peterson, a night watchman in Anderson & Foster's saw mill at London, started the machinery in motion to clear out the sawdust conveyors, and was caught in the conveyor belt and drawn around the the conveyor belt and drawn around the shaft above. The engineer went to the mill this morning and found it running slowly, the steam being nearly exhausted. The remains of Peterson were found under the shaft on the floor. The body was literally ground up, except a piece of the trunk between the arms and the hips, and one hand. The head was scraped clean and pounded from the body and rolled off to one side. The victim was forty years old, and leaves a wife

INDIANA.

—The boiler in John Dailey's tile factory at Riley exploded, injuring William Lewis and his son George, Charles Taylor and three

—Aaron Howard, a farmer of Jackson Township, has become insane suddenly. He has been been roaming about the country barefooted and hatless for some time.

-Many horses have recently died in La Porte County, and horsemen are troubled. They die alike in pastures and barns, which leads to the belief that poison is not the cause. -J. W. Wakemson, a farmer living near Warsaw, who left home for a day's hunt, did not return, and two days later his body was

e assurance that the managers of the Stock and the local health officers will coerate in carrying out the object which the ard has in view.

At Highland measure reports were received.

-C. A. Grader is missing. He started a torpedo factory at Jeffersonville a month ago, and made money. His fourteen employes, his partner, Mr. Coldwater, and other creditors mourn his absence and that of the

 Dan Boone, who lives down Bedford way, had fun a few days ago. He was look-ing for a cow, riding horseback in the pur-suit. His horse stumbled, and he suffered a dislocated shoulder, besides being considerably mussed up by being thrown in a ditch.

—John Lynch, aged 13 years, and employed on the farm of Levi Bortse, three miles north of Warsaw, was kicked to death by a horse he was taking to water. He had wrapped the halter around his body, and when the horse commenced to kick he could hot release binself.

-At Evansville a young man named Hart, who had been working for different families as hostler and incidentally stealing their diamonds, was arrested on the charge of robbery, and Pawnbroker Pollock, at whose place Haft's stealings, amounting in value to \$1,000, were found, was also arrested.

—John Hancock, manager of the County Poor Farm at Kokomo, has been indicted for mismanagement and improper and inhuman treatment of immates. It is reported that the house is in bad condition and that the in-mates get food scarcely fit to eat; also, that vermin covers every part of the house.

---A number of small children were playing around a smoke house, and one of the number placed the little child of Edward Wrigher in a box filled with paper. From some unknown cause the paper caught fire, and before assistance arrived the child was nearly dead. Its clothes were burned from its body, and its face, hands and neck were frightfully burned.

hauled weekly from Anderson to the country within four or five miles around to be used by the farmers as fuel. This wood is obtained at the numerous mills and heading factories. A farmer living within three miles of Anderson can now buy his wood there and haul it home cheaper than he can cut it. Nahaul it home cheaper than he can cut it. Natural gas does it.

tural gas does it.

—J. C. Welber, while returning from the Porter rally at Brazil, fell through the platform of a train that was going at full speed. He sustained injuries from which he died. He was chairman of the Harrison Township Republican Committee. Three weeks ago Casper Rader, chairman of the Democratic Committee of the same township, lost his life by having his skull crushed under the wheels of a parade wagon.

—At Columbus, the residence of William.

Log Cabin Grandmothers.

An Indiana doctor has recently discovered in a common weed whose medicinal qualities have never before been suspected, a valuable remedy for

bowel disorders. There is nothing particularly strange about this fact.

Nothing. And yet the very simplicity of the new discovery would, with some, seem to throw just doubt upon its power. To make it one has has only to pour hot water over the leaves of the plant. In its preparation no vast chemical works and appliances are required.

Is it to be wondered at since such plainly prepared remedies are accounted as of such great merit in these days, that such wonderfull results attended our grandmothers, whose teas and infusions of roots and herbs and balsams, have exerted so great an influence on the maintenance of health

Certainly not! The greatest pieces of machinery strike us most by their exceeding sim-

The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and balsams, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid away for use. Dreading to call a doctor cause of the expensiveness of his farmade trips, they immediately gave attention to the disease and routed it before it had gained a foothold.

The old Log Cabin grandmother, in cap and high tucked gown, and perchance bespectacled in rough silver, her weary feet encased in "hum made" slips, is the dear, sweet nurse who rises to the view of many a man and woman to-day as the early years of

life pass in retrospect. The secrets of grandmother's medi-cines were rapidly being forgotten and the world was not growing in the grace of good health. To restore the lost art of log cabin healing has been for years the desire of a well-known philanthropist in whose ancestral line were "eight goodly physicians" of the old style, men who never saw a medical college save in the woods, nor a "medical diploma," except that inscribed on the faces of healthy and long-lived patients. Much time and money was expended in securing the old forumla, which to-day are put forth as "Log Cabin remedies"-sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption, and several others, by Warner, whose name is famous, and a standard for medical excellence all over the globe. These oldest, newest, and best preparations have been recognized as of such superexcellence that to-day they can be found with all leading dealers.

When Col. Ethan Allen was making history along our northern frontier during the revolution, Col. Seth Warner, the fighting Sheridan of that army, who was a skillful natural doctor, used many such remedies, notably like the Log Cabin extract, sarsaparilla, and cough and consumption remedy, among the soldiers with famous suc-

They are a noble inheritance which we of to-day may enjoy to the full, as did our forefathers, and using, reap as did they, the harvest of a life full of days and full of usefulness.

The Telephone in Scotland.

Glasgow has a system of automatic cty, and every subscriber has a key to Emperor William on the occasion of and ask if the connection he desires can ruler is bound to extend to another on be made. If it can he drops the fee, which is either three pennies or six, acerding to the distance he wants to talk, into a hole in the box. The pennies as they fall break a circuit and ring a bell at the central office. When the bell has rung the required number of times, the central office makes the connection. At the end of the three minutes allowed for conversation the connection is broktaken to put two persons in telephonic communication in Glasgow is 35 seconds; n Birmingham, 30; in Liverpool, 32; and in Dundee, 20. This was ascertained from the results of ten calls in each

I must tell you about my little boy six years old. We all know how full of life and activity little boys are at this age, how they will romp and play around the house from morning till night and when you put them to bed how quickly they drop to sleep and all through the night their limbs will be quietly resting ready on the morrow for another romp. Now my little boy would be just as tired in the morning as in the evening, his sleep seemed to do him no good, all through the night he would toss and tumble upon his little bed and often in the night I would hear little pitiful moans as if he was in pain. Many times through the day he would come to me and say that he had "such thumping right here" laying his little hand on his breast. My brother who was visiting at our place My Little Boy. right here" laying his little hand on his breast. My brother who was visiting at our place urged me to get a bottle of Mr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy, saying that he knew it was an excellent medicine, as he was cured by taking it a few years ago. I resolved to follow his advice and procured a bottle at the drug store, which I commenced to give to my son and before he had taken all of it he could sleep peacefully all through the night and was ready in the morning to join his playmates for a whole day sport. He has taken in all but two bottles and the pain around his heart has gone, the palpitation has stopped and instead of a weak slender little boy he has grown to be a strong and healthy fellow.

I earnestly recommend to all who suffer from that "dread disease" to use Dr. Kilmer's

from that "dread disease" to use Dr. Klimer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy,
Sincerely yours, Mrs. Joseph Hoak,
Galt, Whiteside County, Ill.
To—S. A. Kilmer, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is on her way home from Europe. Tennis is not a game that wanes in popularity. At Harvard there are forty courts on Holmes' field.

THE true American has a warm place in his heart for the old Log Cabin. It's not "English was know". lish you know," but

from the Log Cabins of from the grand castles of Europe.

No silver in the Bells. It has long been thought an excellent thing to mix silver with the other metal, when a bell was to be cast, and many

THE LIAR

A Warning to Young Men to Tell the Truth in Business.

"There is a good deal of misunderstanding here in regard to the relations prevailing out west between the old timers of that section and new comers from the east," remarked a young man the other day. The speaker had recently returned from the Pacific coast, where he performed the "growing up" act in retrograde style, Janish. his pocketbook particularly being afflicted with extreme flatness when he

"When I struck Oregon I found I had plenty of situations open, but the pay was barely sufficient to meet living expenses. Hearing that a retail merchant was looking for a clerk, I struck him for the job. "Where are you from?" was his first

"Now, I had received a few pointers. and so replied that I had been living But I in Portland for some years. But I foolishly added, I came originally from Detroit.' At the mention of 'Detroit' he pricked up his ears, and eyed me in a peculiar manner that boded

no good for my prospects in his store. Finally he told me that he had just succeeded in sending a Detroiter to state prison for six months. The hustler from Michigan's metropolis had worked an advertising snap on my mercantile friend, and this is how he did it. Going to the merchant, he represented that he had bought up all the good advertising stands about the city, but had reserved space for one good ad. A contract amounting to about \$300 was made, but when the merchant went around to inspect his outlay he found that he was the only advertiser, and that his cards were nearly all posted in 'Chinatown,' where they would not be seen once a week by a man who could read English. Well, the enterprising advertising agent went up for

six months. "In spite of my bad break I secured the job, and worked for a few weeks. You can't imagine how fresh the other clerks were. I impressed them with genuine awe by some chestnutty old tricks in selling goods. Thus, when a customer could find nothing quite good enough for him, I would show another article, and then come back to the first piece of goods, raise the price 50 cents or a dollar, and sell it every time. This is an old fake in Michigan, but is is a new one out there. The people are easily gulled. One merchant out there laid in a stock of toy paper windmills, had his card printed on them, and sold tuem for 15 cents ap ecc. Michigan merchants would have given them away .- Wyandotte (Mich.) Her-

Victor Hugo and Gen. Grant.

Now that the actors in the story have all passed away, I think that I may relate here an anecdote of Victor Hugo and Gen. Grant which has, not I believe ever been published. When the General was in Paris on his way to Marseilles to begin his journey around the world, he testified his desire to call on the great French poet. An effort was made to arrange an interview be-tween them, but Victor Hugo refused to see the illustrious American. cannot forget," he said, "that while he was President Gen. Grant sent a message of congratulation to the German Emperor for his victories over France." The General quietly gave France." The General quietly gave up all idea of visiting the irascible poet, and proffered an explanation of his telephone call boxes. There are seven-ty-six of the boxes scattered about the them. A non-subscriber wanting to use | that monarch's victories was a mere them must first ring up the exchange act of official courtesy, such as one the occurrence of any event such as a marriage, the birth of a prince or princess, in the existence of his fellowpotentate. But that message of congratulation from the President of the United States to the Emperor William always weighed heavily on Victor Hugo's soul, and roused him to write a very passionate piece of invec-tive against Gen. Grant in his "Annee Terrible." Ah well, the two great souls doubtless understand each other better now. Now that the mists of passion and prejudice has given place to clearer atmosphere beyond the stars, the poet who so loved freedom and France, and the hero who so loved America may meet at last as brothers. -Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.

The Two Lives.

Among the lonely hills they played; No other bairns they ever knew; A little lad, a little maid,

In sweet companionship they graw. They played among the ferns and rocks A childish comedy of life-

Kept house and milked the crimson docks And called each other man and wife.

They went to school; they used to go
With arms about each other laid;
Their flaxen heads, in rain or snow
Were sheltered by a single plaid. And so-and so it came to pass

They loved each other ere they knew;
His heart was like a blade o' grass,
And hers was like its drop o' dew.

The years went by; the changeful years
Brought larger life and toil for life;
They parted in the dusk with tears—
They called each other man and wife. They married-she another man,

And he in time another maid; The story ends as it began—
Among the lonely hills—they played! A Noble Organ-Grinder.

That distinguished nobleman, Vis-

count Hinton, has turned up again. He is the oldest son of Earl Poulett, and is described in Debretta's peerage as sometimes engaged as clown at the Surrey theatre and elsewhere. Viscount Hinton has gone through many vicissitudes. His father has never recognized him, particularly since he married a ballet, girl, and now he has come down to playing on an organ in the London suburbs. In front of his instrument the following words are from the Log Cabins of America have sprung men in every respect greater than any Poulett, Vide Burke's Peerage.'' Hinton is the son of a land pilot's Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparılla is the best in the world.

daughter, whom, it is alleged, his father was obliged to marry, but never lived with. The Viscount was born five months after the marrirge, but the latter has never been set aside, and one day the organ-grinder will be the seventh Earl Poulett, with many large pious persons have rejoiced at the thought that the silvery chime of their teen-year-old son, Hon. William Henry

Boston gives away its surplus plants. It has about 30,000 to thus dispose of. People greedily attend the distribution.

"So far so good," said the boy, after eating the stolen tart. After reviewing the thousands and tens of thousands of colds and coughs that have been conquered by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup we can readily say, so far, so good. Price 25 cents.

"I have found a sure cure for my weak ankle," she said. "What can it be?" "Fancy a woman never having heard of Salvation

The wife of Count Arno, the new German

An opportunity for every Lady or Gentleman to secure an independent fortune by the investment of only \$5. Adress, with stamp, The Montana Investment Company, Helena,

Georgia has \$2,000,000 of her State debt to

Defeat is a school in which truth always grows strong. Though your disease baffle your physician, if you put your blood in good order with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, you can rely on finally growing well and strong. Pure blood means good

The Toledo Cadets have challenged Company D. of St. Paul, to meet in Washington, D. C., in a competitive drill for the championship of the world.

Intense "Moxie" Excitement in Mal-

den, Mass.

A 12-year old daughter of John Nicholson, 738 Main street, was helpless as a baby. The old case. The doctors could do nothing, The father gave her abottle of this Moxie Nerve Food so much talked about, and to the astonishment of everybody her paralyzed limbs immediately came to life again and she is a healthy, romping girl again. The case has caused the most intense excitement. It is considered the most wonderful case ever known.

A choice accession in the field of illustrated periodicals is the English edition of Paris Illustre, a weekly journal.

If you bave tumor, (or tumor symptoms) Cance (or cancer symptoms), Scrofula, Erysipelas. Salt Rheum, Chronic Weaknesses, Nervousness or othe complaints—Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REMEDY correct and cures.

Mr. Moody has gone to Victoria, B. C., to fulfill a promise given the ministers of his last visit at San Francisco.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Mr. Stanley's last words on leaving Cairo on his present mission were: "It must not be supposed that I am lost because I cannot communicate with the outer world."

Firs.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Verve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Mar-Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Mar velous cures. Treatise and \$2,00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa Bishop Andrews has returned to New York, where he will make his home.

2: Nacobs off For Strains, Injuries.

ECENT, PERFECT CURES. Crippled. Streater, Ill., May 20, 1888. Mr. M. ZACK, professional stilt stater, in January, 1887, wrenched his ankle and was crippled for two menths on crutches; he used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured. C. E. CROSWELL, Druggist.

Crushed. Chandlerville, Ill., May 22, 1838.
About six months ago I was jammed betwee cars; in bed 23 days; suffered four months; use three bottles Et. Jacobo Oli; was able to be abot in one week.

Strained. Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 26, 1838.
Strained my back in February last; could nget round for two weeks without a cane; was cure in three days by St. Jacobo Oli. J. P. WARNER. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA. A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

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They also relieve Ditress from Dyspepsia, In PILLS,

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Ely's Cream Balm Gives relief at once for COLD IN HEAD. CATARRH. Not a Liquid of Constrict Apply Balm into each nostril

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Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL Circulars free. Bryant's College, 415 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. \$75,00 to \$250,00 A month can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1008 Main Street, Richmond, Va.



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LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS and FREE Government LANDS. CHAS B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, ST. PAUL, MINN.

My Poor Back!

That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the resulting constipation. These force them system of the poisons which are the blood. Then the sufferer says the cased. "Not yet;" but they will the blood purified, and the constipation of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery With its tonic, purifying, and laxative kidneys, making it almost infallible in neys. If your hopes of cure have not complain of "their poor backs." Price \$1.00. pound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." Price \$1.00. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

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Dr. Isaac Thompson's VELEBRATED EYE WATELL This article is a carefully prepared physician's pre-peription, and has been in constant use for nearly a rentury, and notwithstanding the many other prepara-sions that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the lirections are followed, if will never fail. We particu-lirections are followed, if will never fail. nvite the attention of physicians to its merits.

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TO MAKE ASK YOUR GROCER FOR AND TAKE NO OTHER.

SALESME NANTED—NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Permanent positions guar-complete, including many fast-selling specialties. Ouflt Free. We guarantee what we advertise. Write at once to BROWN BROS., Nurserymen, Chicago, III. (This house is reliable.)



Has cured all coughs, colds, bronchitis, and relieved asthma and consumption for all who have used it. Is not this an evidence of its merits and reliability? It is a sure and safe medicine for all bronchial troubles and never fails to give satisfaction. Try it under a full warrantee. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bettle. Prepared by EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chi-

hold remedy far beyond the power of language to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness. No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache,

Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad?a. CAUTION



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN The only calf \$3 SEAMLESS Shoe mooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.
W.L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt \$4 since. Equals custom-made w. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 POLICE SHOE. Wax Thread to hurt the feet.
W. L. DQUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unexcelled disease, faint spells, fits or spasms,

If You feel as though water was gathering around the heart, or have heart dropsy, have Vertigo, dizzy attacks, ringing in appoplexy, shock or sudden death, appoplexy, shock or sudden death, appoplexy, shock or sudden death, appoplexy, shock arting pains like Rheumatism, Ocean-Weed cures and prevents going to heart Prepared at Dispensary. "GUIDE TO HEALTH," Sent Free. Binghamton, N. Y.

DRUGGISTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best althe world for heapt wear, east of the world. All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write well. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

M. N. P. Co., CHICAGO. Vol. III.—No. 27.

En Cts For Our Illustrated ¿ Tool Catalogue.

SICK. TAR AND WILD CHERRY

MASTERLY DISCUSSION

dog, patted our dog on the head and siad our dog is a nice dog, and our dog let him go. When our dog let him go, he said, "I think I catch up with him next fall and finish hiffi."

Our democrat friends talk about the markets of the world. I would like to know where the market of the world is. Do you think that while we pay wages in the United States, at least 100 per cent higher, that we can compete with England in their own country, whose industries have been established 400 years? Do you think you can send the product of our labor to England? If you cannot do it with England, where can you go? Germany has a protective barrier, France the same, Italy the same Canada the same, Purely Italy the same, Canada the same, Russia has also a prohibitory tariff. Now then, where is your market of the world you hear so much talk about? You might go to the Congo in Africa, and sell your manufactures to the Hottentots and Zulus; you might go to South America with your woolens; they don't wear very much, any way. You open the doors wide for all the manufacturing nations of the world that everreach each other, and what is to become of our splendid home market, doubled, under protection by a trade of 200 millions? This question has been ably answered by Mr. Æsop. He said, "Once there was a dog, he was a very nice dog until someone went up to him and put a few froe trade ideas into his head." few free trade ideas into his head. He was the envy of all other dogs; he trotted along, as happy as the day; he had a shoulder of nice succulent mutton; he came to a bridge, and looked into the water that reflected his mutton, and he thought it was the merket of the weeld. thought it was the market of the world. He plunged in after it. A minute later he came out of the water, the wettest, sickest, most muttonless dog you ever saw. He had been after the markets of the world, and lost all his home market.

Now Mr. Cleveland states in his letter of acceptance, about restraining the foreign emigration. We agree with him there. I have been, and am now, a member of the committee who investigate this question I am not in favor of having anybody come to this country whose coming tends to degrade and drag down American labor, but I cannot go over that whole subject. I can only say this, that if I had the choice of excluding either the laborer himself, or the products of his underpaid labor, I would rather have the laborer come in than his products, because he would be elevated up on a higher plane, and be a consumer of articles that we manufacture; but if you allow the products of his labor

to come into this country, you have no advantage of his labor. I was a member of Congress when it passed the first Chinese restriction act. I made my maiden speech in support of that bill. I did not do it because they are Mongolians. I did it because their presence tends to degrade American labor. They come here in order to amass and scrape; to get just as much money as they can, and go back to the Flowery Kingdom. Now I say that class of emigration is very undesirable, and that was the reason I voted to exclude the Chinese, and I said that if my own German countryman came with the same purpose, I would be the first to exclude them from this country, and by that declaration I stand to-day. have seen enough of that pauper labor. I came to this country, like most of my tion. I came because I had no chance in the old country. I made up my mind to go to America, because I had heard that a man could readily benefit under a pro-tective tariff, and I came here. I came here in the steerage, as most of my countrymen did. I worked for \$7 a month and my board, and when I came here, I re-

my board, and when I came here, I received \$30 a month and my board. What do we emigrants come to this country for? you Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotchmen, and all other nationalities? Simply for the purpose of bettering ourselves. Before 1860, in the years during the period of 1847 to 1860, I believe very few people emigrated to the United States. A gentleman said to me the other day, "I claim that the prosperity of this country was not due to protection, but to the large emigra-

that the prosperity of this country was not due to protection, but to the large emigrathat many others do. He simply confounds the cause with the effect. They heard that it was the easiest thing in the world in this country to find ready employment at good wages, and that is the reason the emigration increased so wonderfully. It would not have entered my head to come if I had not known wages were better. Why is it these Now you may say there are some people who are selfish enough to say "A protective tariff does not benefit me." There may be some student of medicine who says "I am not protected a bit." The intellect that can say "I am not protected," I pity. Let labor be deprived of his employment, as naturally would follow, if you adopt this mills bill, and some laborer should become sick, although he may be willing to pay you, he can't do it, beheard that it was the easiest thing in the be willing to pay you, he can't do it, be-cause he has not got the money. Without employment these cannot be wages, and emproyment these cannot be wages, and without wages you cannot buy anything at any price. I am not in favor of cheap prices, because cheap prices make cheap men. I am in favor of high priced men. Whenever times are hard, articles are cheap, but labor is cheapest. I am a tariff cheap, but labor is cheapest. I am a tarm reformer, but of a different stamp than those so-called tariff reformers. Now the other day, while I was in New York, I was invited to a gentleman's house who had been a democrat. He is a manufacturer of firebrick and retorts for gas-mak-ing. He makes gas-plant, as it is called. He has a very extensive establishment, and supplies gas-factories all over the country. He told me he is a member of the Consolidated Gas-works of New York. Some time ago, the directors of this company determined to put a new plant in some of their gas works in the city of New York, and they advertised for bids, and received bids from European and American firms. He tells me although he put in can firms. He tells me although he put in the contract to a firm in Stebbin, Germany, we will land these firebrick on the dock in N. Y.; we will pay the duty, which is 20 per 'cent. ad valorem. Still their bid was 15 per cent lower than the lowest American bid. Now what does that show? It shows that the existing duty of 25 per cent. is not sufficent to protect American industry. To place our American industry upon an equal footing American industry upon an equal footing with a foreigner, there should be 40 per cent. duty. What is this clay? It is clay. When you have produced that article, 90 per cent. is labor, and by importing that, you depress American labor. They talk about raw material, but in my opinion the only raw material is the brain of a free trader. In the lexicon of a protectionis there is no such word as raw materia. The ore in the bowels of the earth is a ray material. You can buy any quantity for 25 cents a ton. I am willing to sell it at that price myself. I have some on hand Before you bring it to Cleveland it costs \$6 or \$7 a ton. You get it for 25 cents in the earth, but the labor costs from \$5 to \$6 The free trader calls it raw material. The free trader calls it raw material. I say there is no raw material, and even if we call it so, the idea of a protective policy is to protect American labor, whether it is in the mines or the workshop. American labor is what we are after. How is it with wool? Now go to the farmer, and he will raise something else with you if you tell him that he raises raw material. It requires men to raise wool. It requires la-

tell him that he raises raw material. It requires men to raise wool. It requires labor to shear the sheep. There is no raw material. It may be raw material before the sheep is born. The trouble is they use so many of those cries and phrases. They fling one of those big words at you, and think they have done it. It isn't my intention to weary you much longer. I

could tell you a great manythings that are the objects of a tarifi, but I think you know just about as much about it as I do. I want to say, however, that I would leave will be found was offered by Mr. Allen. the republican party immediately, if the The record reads in this way: Republican party should declare itself in favor of anything opposed to protective tariff, but would join any party that comes

protectionist, I would not care whether you

elect him, or someone else. But Mr. Cleveland is a free trader. If the Mills

pill passes, the revenues will be increased.

Well, now there's another pretext for cut-down the tariff, because they increase

again. Finally, they will have what they want—free trade. The republicans decreased the revenues without disturbing

our protective system. I am opposed to

any such scheme. I am in favor of that policy under which we have prospered, as

did no other country before, and challenge the envy and admiration of the world. Bismark is one of the foremost statesmen

ny to save herself from financial disaster, and to follow the example set by America with their protective system." And he

knows a great deal more than those who study in our schools and Normal colleges.

They may not agree with me there. He

knew why he recommended it to the Ger-

man Parliament, and they have a high

protective tariff, and the emigration from

Germany is less than it was, and growing less every year than it was 5 years ago. Now do you think the Germans leave be-

cause they want to come to America, just to change their location? Not by a long

to better their condition. There's my case

and that of millions of my fellow-country-

o protection to some people abroad.

Mr. Allen moved to amend the bill by inserting in line 1 of sec. 1, after the word "willfully" the words "and maliciously."

out and says "we are in favor of protective policy." It makes no difference what This was carried by a vote of 76 to 7, (Mr. Norris voting no.) The definition of maliciously in law is criminally; that is, before a man could be the name of a party is, it is the principle which that party represents. Whether the occupant of the presidential chair is named Sam Jones, or whatever his party is, you convicted under this law, by Mr. Allen's amendment, it would have to be proven that he not only did the thing in a willful want him to be in sympathy with your ideas on the tariff. If a man is not in conmanner, but that he did it with criminal in formity with my ideas on that point I do

If a man is proven a criminal he should not want him, whether he is a republican or democrat. If Mr. Cleveland were a be convicted, should he not, Mr. Argus?
Do you believe that criminals should go

It was this very amendment of Mr. Allen's that cleared Thos. B. Barry who was arraigned under that law. They could not prove him guilty of doing a "malicious," a "criminal" act. But if a man should place obstructions upon a railroad track in front of a train on which the edi-tor of the Argus was riding, with the inthe people thereon, even the Argus man him self would want to see him punished there for, would he not? And Mr. Allen, by that amendment, changed the law so that the mere act of an employee in striking could not be punished, but a criminal act mus

of this century. He saw and pointed to the glorious achievements of the protective tariff, and said "it is high time for Germahired by Mr. Burt, cleared Mr. Qarry, is not true. The only help Mr. Barry had outside of himself was from the Knights of Labor who stood by him, when Mr. Burt's friends and associates at Saginaw were determined to imprison him, and would have done so had it not been for this little amendment of Mr. Allen's to

> But even then Mr. Allen did not favor the bill. Mr. Sawyer offered an amend-ment, and there were others besides who had amendments passed. But Mr. Allen still opposed it, and on page 231 we find him offering still another amendment:

shot. They come because they know they can better their condition. It's a hard thing to sever the ties that bind you to the Mr. Allen moved to amend the bill by inserting fteathe word "corporation," wherever it occurs a the three sections of the bill, the words "firm or dividual." land of your nativity. Whenever a man comes to this country, he does it after ma-ture reflection. All who come undergo a is passed by a vote of 75 to 8. (Mr. Norris

process of mental reflection. Whenever they come to this country it is because they are forced to leave the old country, This was another important amendment, for instead of making this an especial law for railroad corporations, it made the law general, applying to all firms and business or private individuals. It was no longer a distinctive railroad law. men. I am going to stand by that party

that inaugurated that policy that has opened our immense country, that policy that has converted the primeval forests around Upon the final vote, after these vital amendments had been made, Mr. Allen voted yes, and 66 others voted the same here into level fields, and made the prairies way, while 17 voted no.

blossom like the rose. I am in favor of that policy which has made us independ-Among those voting "yes" we find the name of Hon. John D. Norton, the present, not only politically, but industrially. I am in favor of that policy that has founded thousand of mills, furnaces and factoent democratic candidate for state treasurer, then a democratic representative from Oakland county; we also find out of 21 democrats in the house, 12 of them votries, and that policy by which we have been enabled to pay off thousands of mil-lions of our National Debt; you know how ing yes, and in the senate 4 out of 8 voting

it came about—not by the republicans; they did not involve us in that war. The The assertion of the Argus that Mr. Al len made a speech in favor of the bill is not true. He spoke only in support of The protective tariff enabled us to pay off his amendment. It looks reasonable that a man would make a speech in favor of a bill he was constantly fighting to amend, that debt with such rapidity. Protection o American industries, American wages for American men, and protection to everything that is American, in preference

It is truly astonishing that a gentleman who is so honorable in the affairs of every day life, as is the editor of the Argus, will resort to such unblushing fiction to score a point against as honorable, upright and [Ann Arbor Courier.]
The Argus has been howling itself hoarse for two weeks about Mr. Allen's good a man as ever trod a Washtenaw county eccord on the Baker conspiracy bill which vas passed by the legislature of 1877, and office on an opposite political ticket from misrepresenting Mr. Allen's record in relation thereto.

In the first place what is the Baker Conspiracy Bill?" It is a law concocted by Frederick A. Baker and Edwin F. Conely, There will be a social and oyster party

voted that way for sixteen years has had a The proposed bill was opposed by Mr. Allen and Mr. Sawyer of this county who were then representatives in the legisla-

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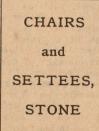
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